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ST. JOE RIVER, IDAHO, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STUDY4th
COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT BY DESIGNATING THE ST. JOE RIVER IN IDAHO AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM, TOGETHER WITH THE STUDY REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 4(a) AND 5(a) (22) OF PUBLIC LAW 90-542.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill
The Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 27 1978

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On behalf of the President, I take pleasure in transmitting to the Congress draft legislation that would designate the St. Joe River, State of Idaho, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The accompanying study report and environmental statement was prepared pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906), which designated the entire main stem of the St. Joe River for study, and to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 853).

The Department of Agriculture, jointly with the State of Idaho and in cooperation with other Federal agencies, conducted a detailed study of the river. The study found that the river is clean and free-flowing with outstanding fish and wildlife, scenic, and recreational values. The river with its immediate environs fully meets the criteria for classification as wild, scenic, and recreational as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The St. Joe River report has been reviewed by Federal and State agencies as provided for in section 4(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In addition to the study report, a final Environmental Statement was issued September 1976 pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 853). The comments of the reviewers are included in the report.

The proposal to designate the entire St. Joe River as part of the National System was consistently and strongly opposed by the local public residing in the St. Joe River area in favor of protection through local initiative. By letter of June 22, 1976, the Governor of Idaho recommended an alternative which would designate 98 miles of the river, and exclude the lower 34 miles. His recommendation encompasses about 73 miles of the river inside the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest and about 25 miles outside the boundary. Our analysis of this alternative showed that the 25-mile segment outside the National Forest boundary would not be adequately protected because the management boundary would be limited to the mean high water line of the river.

Because of the strong expression of opposition to the proposal to designate the river, it is recommended that only that portion of the river, about 73 miles, within the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest be designated for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Approximately 59 miles of the study segment would remain to be protected through State and local initiative.

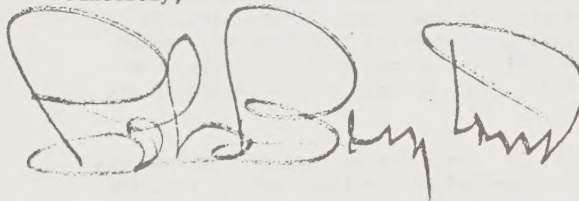
The segment of the St. Joe River proposed for designation flows through predominately public lands. The area encompassed within the proposed river management zone is about 21,830 acres. Some 21,771 acres are National Forest land and the remainder is in private ownership. We recommend that the river be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The estimated additional costs for administration of the river as a wild and scenic river for the five-year period following enactment are \$1,100,000 for acquisition of lands or interest in lands, \$475,000 for development, and \$105,000 for operation and maintenance. Land acquisition would be funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. A small increase in Federal employment would result which would primarily consist of seasonal workers employed for maintenance and protection of the river area.

We believe the protection of the scenic, fish and wildlife, and recreational values of the St. Joe River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is in the Nation's interest. We strongly urge favorable action on this proposed legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bob Bergland'.

Enclosures

Bob Bergland
Secretary

A B I L L

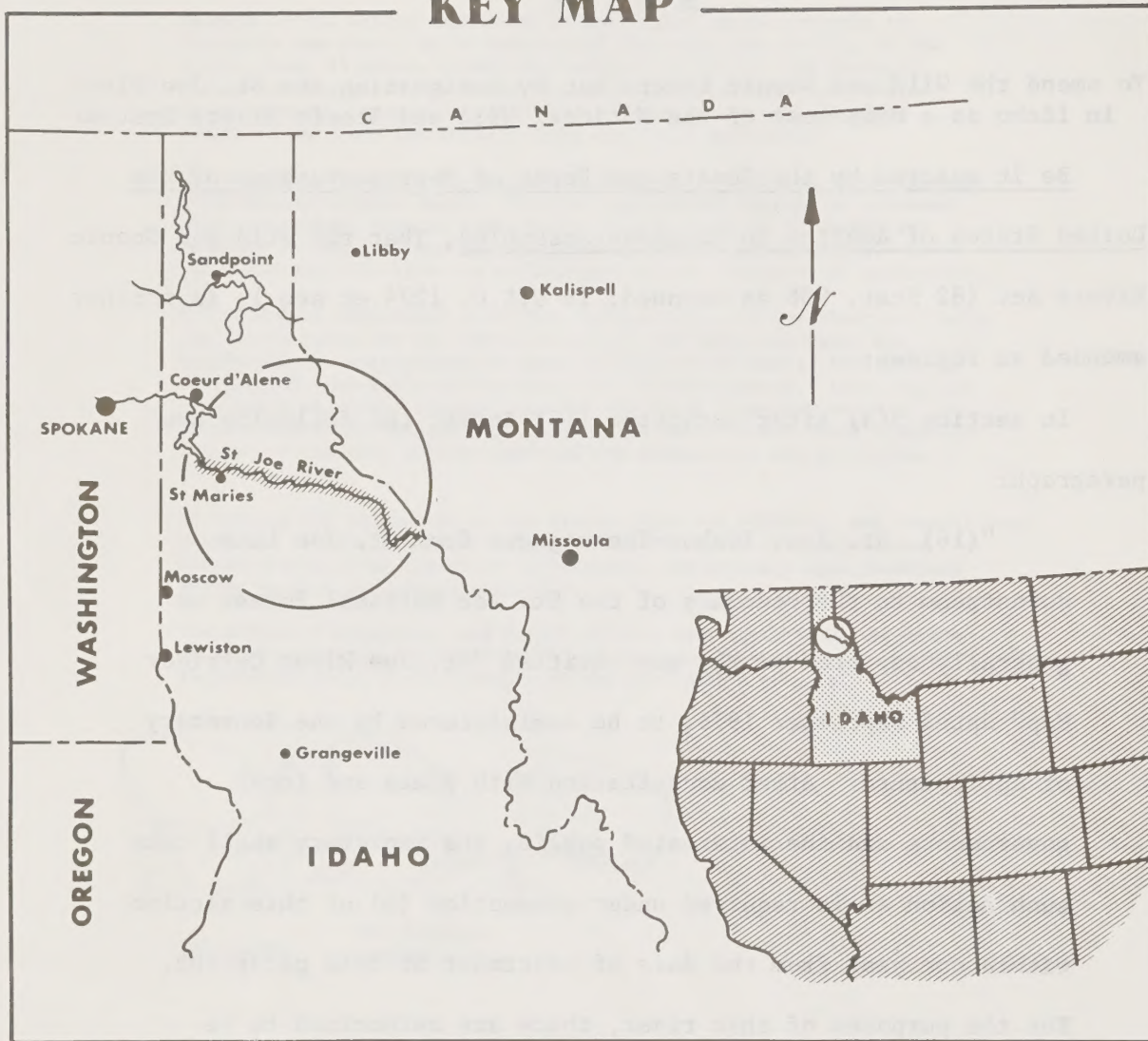
To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the St. Joe River in Idaho as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906 as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1274 et seq.), is further amended as follows:

In section 3(a) after paragraph (15) insert the following new paragraph:

"(16) St. Joe, Idaho--The segment from St. Joe Lake downstream to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest as generally depicted on the map entitled "St. Joe River Corridor Map" dated September 1976; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,100,000 for acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

KEY MAP



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U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Bureau of Mines
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Federal Power Commission
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Soil Conservation Service
National Park Service
Bonneville Power Administration
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission
Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee
Idaho Department of Water Administration
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Department of Health
Idaho Department of Public Lands
Idaho Department of Employment
Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology
University of Idaho - Moscow
Washington State University - Pullman
Washington Water Power
Benewah County Planning Commission
Shoshone County Planning and Zoning Commission

Ad Hoc Advisory Committee Members

Name	Town	Representing
Dooley Cramp	Avery	Avery Citizens
Lester Darrar	Calder	Calder Citizens
Ed Krieg	St. Maries	St. Maries Citizens
Bill Cochran	St. Maries	Commercial Forest Landowners
Paul W. Scott	Seattle, WA	Industrial Operations
Mike Falter	Moscow	Idaho Environmental Council
Bob Thomas	Coeur d'Alene	Id-Wa RC&D Project Council
George Moody	St. Maries	County Commissioners
S. Norman Kesten	Wallace	Mining Interests
Carl Krueger	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho Wildlife Federation, Dist. No. 1

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Introduction

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-542, amended by Public Law 92-560 and Public Law 93-279) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to study the entire main stem of the St. Joe River and submit to the President a report on its suitability or non-suitability for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The President shall report to Congress his recommendation and proposals with respect to the designation of the river under the Act. The study must be completed and the reports made to Congress no later than October 2, 1978.

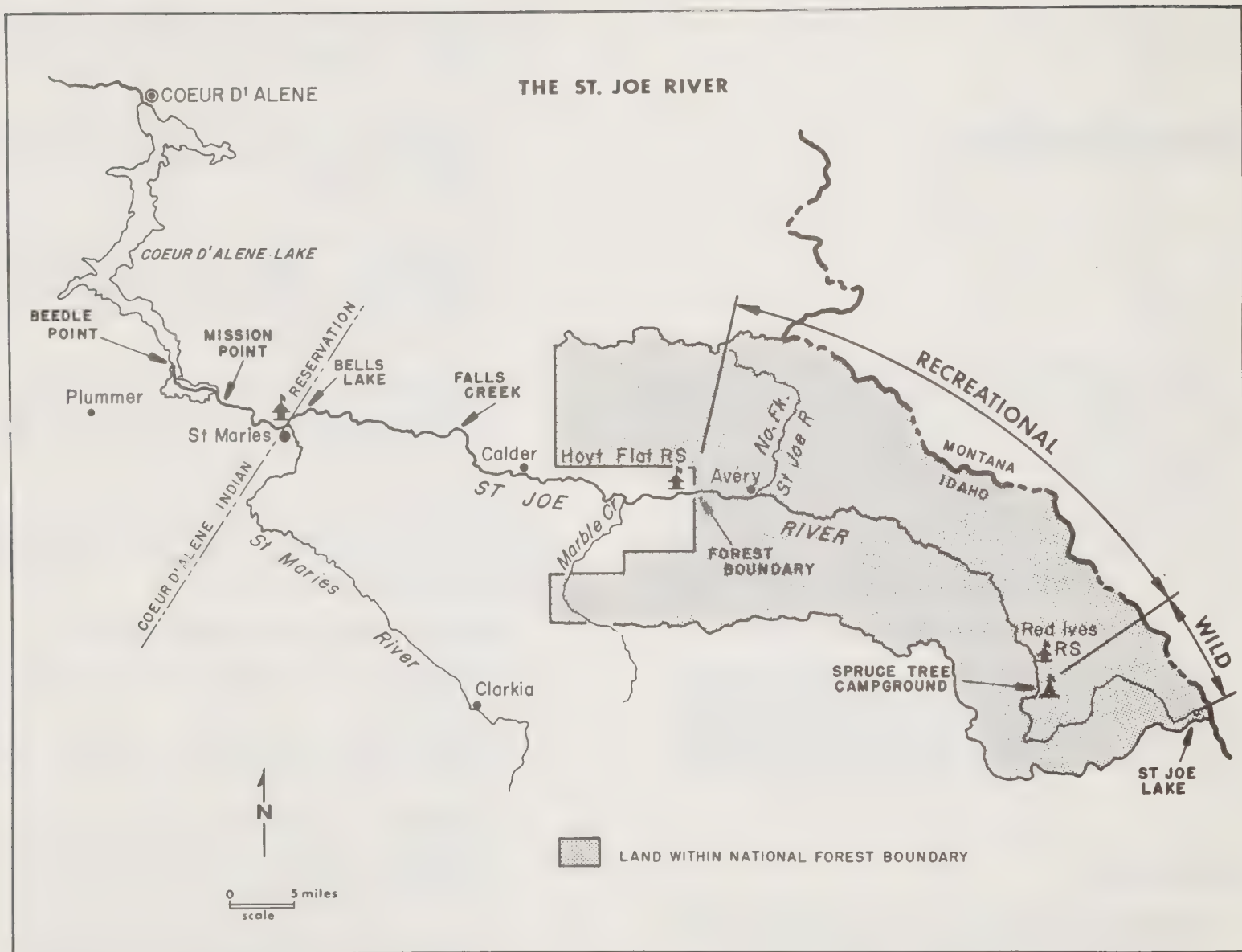
This report is in compliance with that direction.

The study began in 1969 with the USDA Forest Service in the lead role as the coordinating agency. The Governor of the State of Idaho elected to engage in a joint study. Local, State, and Federal agencies, a 10-member Public Advisory Committee, and interested citizens participated in the study.

OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the suitability or non-suitability of all or parts of the main stem of the St. Joe River for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

2. To evaluate alternatives by their potential to promote the quality of life and by reflecting society's preferences for attainment of these objectives:
 - a. To enhance national economic development by increasing the value of the Nation's output of goods and services and improving national economic efficiency.
 - b. To enhance the quality of the environment by the management, conservation, preservation, creation, restoration, or improvement of the quality of certain natural and cultural resources and ecological systems.
 - c. To enhance regional development through increases in the region's income and employment and improvement in its economic base, environment and social well-being.
3. To recommend to the President an action plan for those parts of the river found to be suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The plan would include these recommendations:
 - a. Boundaries for a River Management Zone.
 - b. Wild, Scenic or Recreational River area classifications.
 - c. An action plan with development, acquisition, and administration guidelines.
 - d. Identification of reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
 - e. Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and administering the area if included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.



Chapter 1

SUMMARY

On the basis of the five-year study, it has been concluded that the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River meet the criteria established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and qualify for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

It is recommended that the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from St. Joe Lake to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest, be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 72.8 miles, the uppermost 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 46.2 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreational River Area. Funds should be authorized to be appropriated in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$1,680,000 for the acquisition of interests in lands, development, and administration by the Forest Service.

The lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River flow predominately through State and private lands. On these lands the State and/or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study. The values include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, and historic and cultural features. The State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect those values through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Implications

Along the 72.8 miles of river lying within the National Forest it is recommended a River Management Zone be established containing 21,803 acres of land. This River Management Zone would average about 300 acres per river mile. Above Avery the Management Zone boundary would follow legal subdivision lines which encompass those lands along the river that contain the greatest Wild and Scenic River values. The boundary above Avery would extend approximately one-fourth mile on each side of the river. It includes no private lands.

Below Avery the character of lands adjacent to the river changes. There is a road on one side of the river and a railroad on the other. There are some buildings near the shore on the intermingled private lands. The recommended River Management Zone boundary along this 7 mile river segment includes a narrow strip on each side of the river. On the north the boundary is the main railroad line and on the south the boundary is Forest Highway 50 and a 50-foot-wide strip running east from the Avery grade school. From Avery on down the River Management Zone boundary encompasses 59 acres of private land and 100 acres of public lands.

Outside the National Forest the study identified remarkable values which need additional protection. There are 21.5 miles of river suitable for classification as a Scenic River and 37.8 miles of river suitable for classification as a Recreational River Area. However, inclusion of this 59.3-mile river segment as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is only one way these identified values could be protected. The recommendation is that State and local governments consider a variety of actions to give additional protection to the values along this segment of the river. Any one, or a combination, of the actions suggested in the recommendations could protect the identified values. It is recommended that some action be taken, but the type of action be left to the State and local governments.



St. Joe Lake with the Idaho-Montana divide in the background.

Chapter 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

STUDY REACH

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act defined the portion of the St. Joe River for study as:

“Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.” (1) The 132.1 miles of river in the main stem of the St. Joe begins at the outlet of St. Joe Lake and ends at Coeur d’Alene Lake near Beedle Point. (2)

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 5. (a) (22) refers to the river as the Saint Joe. The U.S. Geological Survey name for the river is the St. Joe. This nomenclature agrees with local, established usage. Some older maps show the river as the Saint Joseph. Many people refer to the river as the Shadowy St. Joe.

(1) See appendix for references to studies and reports.

ZONES OF INFLUENCE

The St. Joe River flows through 99.8 miles of Shoshone County, 32.2 miles of Benewah County and .1 mile of Kootenai County, all in Idaho. (2)

The St. Joe River Basin is the area which will be most influenced by inclusion of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This area is considered the “Regional Zone of Influence” in this study, but is often referred to as the St. Joe River Basin.

The Regional Zone of Influence was studied in various degrees of intensity, depending on the proximity of lands to the St. Joe River and the impact different land uses could have on Wild and Scenic River values. Most of the study was concentrated on lands within one-fourth mile of the main stem of the St. Joe River. Particular emphasis was placed upon lands in the immediate and intermediate viewing area as viewed from the river and the main river road. In instances where the “Regional Zone of Influence” was too small to permit a realistic evaluation of a situation the study included a consideration of influences outside this zone.

In this report both the terms St. Joe Basin and St. Joe Valley are used. The Basin consists of all the tributaries to the St. Joe, including the St. Maries River. The Valley consists of those lands lying adjacent to the main St. Joe River.



Crystal clear water, cliffs, moss, and trees typify the river above Avery.

PEOPLE AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE

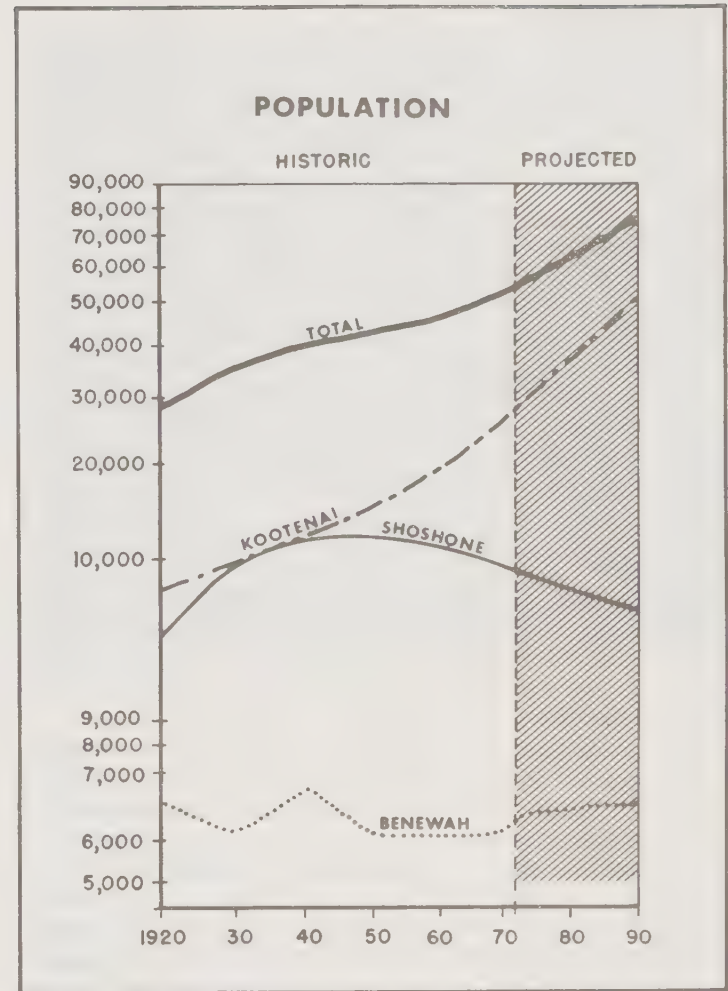
POPULATION

Population density and growth in the St. Joe Basin are low when compared to Idaho and the Continental United States. In 1970 there were 6,135 people residing in the basin. (3) This is 3.2 people per square mile compared to 8.6 for Idaho and 56.3 for the Continental United States. Population in the St. Joe Basin is concentrated in a few towns with the majority of people living in or near St. Maries.

The growth rate for Benewah County, which represents 92 percent of the St. Joe Basin population, was 3.2 percent between 1960 and 1970. This growth rate is only about one-half that for all of Idaho and one-quarter that of the United States.

Unlike the overall St. Joe River Basin, the population around St. Maries increased 16.3 percent from 1960-1970. This trend can be attributed largely to the timber industry expansion. In addition, people are also moving to the St. Maries area to enjoy retirement and recreational homes.

The 1970 census set the Benewah County Indian population at 260, about 4 percent of the total county population. Most of the Indians live on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.



SOURCE: The above population chart was adopted from the Panhandle Planning and Development Council's "Overall Economic Development Plan, 1973".

ECONOMICS

The St. Joe Valley per capita income in 1970 was \$2,753. This is near the average for the State of Idaho, but is only 80 percent of the national average. Income distribution in Benewah County generally follows national patterns. Median income per family in 1970 was \$8,160; mean income was \$9,397. This suggests that a small percentage of the population has a slightly higher income than the majority of the residents.(7) In 1972 approximately \$26,100,000 was paid for timber stumpage, wages, and salaries for timber harvested in the St. Joe Basin. (8) This compares to approximately \$842,000(9) spent annually by recreationists visiting and recreating along the St. Joe River Area and approximately \$754,000(10) received by farmers and ranchers for products produced in the St. Joe Valley.

Timber Industry

Approximately 330 million board feet of timber is harvested in the St. Joe Basin each year. This timber supplies more than 25 mills. Most of it comes from private lands (75 percent); the rest from Federal (24 percent) and State lands (1 percent).

The average stumpage price on National Forest timber in 1972 was \$32.20 per thousand board feet. Applying that \$32.20 average to all the 330 million board feet produced in the basin indicates an annual stumpage value in excess of \$10,600,000. A study by Maxine C. Johnson, "Wood Products in Montana " Montana Business Quarterly, Spring 1972, showed that in Montana each million board feet harvested generated \$47,500 in timber industry wages and salaries. If this figure were applied to the St. Joe Basin, where conditions are thought to be similar to those in Montana, the wages and salaries generated by timber harvesting would be \$15,510,000. (12, 13)



Logs in tow down the St. Joe to Coeur d'Alene.

Recreation

The St. Joe River and adjacent lakes are focal points for recreational activities. In 1972 there were an estimated 295,000(14) visitor days* of recreation use on and near the river. The visitor days use by major recreational pursuits are: hunting (26 percent), camping (24 percent), land and water travel activities (23 percent), and fishing (17 percent).

A 1973 study by Kjell Christophersen, Water Resource Research Institute, University of Idaho, gave basic information on the expenditures of recreationists in the valley.(9) That data showed recreationists spent \$297,000 in the valley each year and an additional \$545,000 getting to the valley or returning home outside the valley.

Butcher and Christophersen(15) estimate 535 lots have been sold along the St. Joe River over a 10 year period, 1964 - 1973, and project a continued sale of 53 additional lots each year. Assuming the lots are .5 acre, 716 acres will be sold by the year 2000. They estimated the average price of subdivided land to be \$4,316 per acre. Thus, if 53 .5-acre lots were sold annually, the transactions would involve \$114,370. The development of improvements on these lots has been slow to date; if it increases, it will further add to the economy of the valley.

Agriculture

Farming and livestock operations are among the three leading valley industries. There are about 80 small farms along the St. Joe River with about 2,000 head of cattle, 3,000 acres of pasture and hay land, and harvest 1,700 acres of grain. The total 1972 market value was \$754,000; 47 percent was from crops and 53 percent from livestock production.(10)

Crop and livestock production may decrease somewhat if more land is converted into residential developments.(15) It is unlikely that any additional productive agricultural lands will be developed.



Agricultural land with potential for subdivision.

* A visitor day is defined as one person engaged in recreation for a 12-hour period of time; 12 people for 1 hour each; etc.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment picture for the St. Joe Valley is reflected in data for Benewah County, where the majority of the valley work force lives. The employment data for Benewah County is therefore considered to be representative for the entire St. Joe Valley.

The seasonal nature of the logging operations creates high unemployment during the spring months. As a result, the unemployment rate for the valley is 2 to 3 percent above the National average.(7)

BENEWAH COUNTY EMPLOYMENT & WAGES

Employment by Sectors ^{5, 6}	1966	1969 Employment	1972	3rd Qtr. 1972 Wages* Dollars
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2221	2357	2429	-
Unemployed	166	128	202	-
% Unemployed	7.5%	5.4%	8.3%	-
Agricultural	241	238	230	-
Non. Agr., self employed	346	355	319	-
Non. Agr., Wage & Salary	1468	1636	1678	2,780,900.
Lumber Mfg.	595	640	684	1,690,800.
Other Mfg.	4	8	9	-
Mining	8	8	9	-
Construction	21	25	27	24,700.
Trans., Comm., Util.	103	118	80	110,100.
Trade	218	231	261	311,800.
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	42	33	26	30,700.
Services & Miscellaneous	125	170	156	217,900.
Government	352	403	426	388,700.
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	2055	2229	2227	-

* Wages are shown only for wage earners covered by the Idaho Employment Security Law.

ACCESS

Major routes into the valley at St. Maries are State Highways 3 and 5 and U.S. Highway 95A. They are paved but narrow and winding. Interstate 90 is about 30 road miles north of the St. Joe River. Access from Interstate 90 is at Rose Lake, Wallace, St. Regis and Superior. Low standard dirt roads provide access to upper parts of the St. Joe River. The road from Calder to Avery is part of the Forest Highway System. The main river road above Avery is a Forest Development road. It was developed and is maintained under a cooperative agreement between Burlington Northern Inc. (a railroad company) and the Forest Service. The Idaho State Highway Department, Shoshone and Benewah Counties, the Forest Service and Burlington Northern Inc. are actively developing programs for improving the entire Calder to Gold Creek road to a two-lane system.

The only airport along the river, at St. Maries, offers VFR (visual flight rules) facilities for smaller aircraft. The field is available for private and charter flights for freight, recreational or emergency medical use. No scheduled air service is available. The closest major airport is Spokane, Washington, 65 highway miles from St. Maries. The Spokane airport offers a full line of flight facilities for all types of aircraft.

There is no passenger rail service, but two trans-continental railroads service the basin. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad parallels the St. Joe River below Avery and also serves the St. Maries drainage and the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the St. Joe River at its lower end.

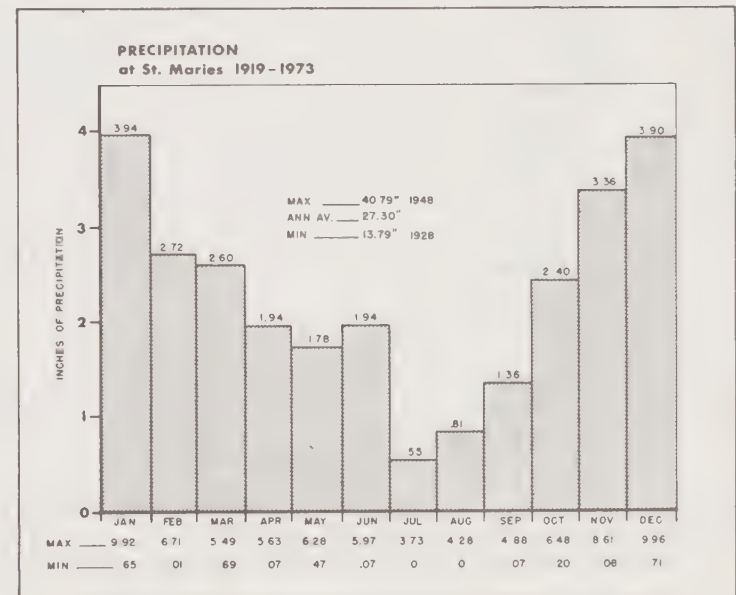
Water transportation is used on the lower St. Joe. Log rafts are towed down the lower 25 miles of the river to mills in the Coeur d'Alene area.

CLIMATE

The St. Joe Valley climate is moderated by prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean. Precipitation is heavy during the winter and light during summer. Recorded mean annual precipitation varies from 27.30 inches (17) at St. Maries to 60+ inches at the headwaters.

Yearly snowfall at St. Maries varies from several inches to over 120 inches; the average is 80 inches. Some of the higher elevations in the drainage have snow accumulations of more than 180 inches.

The average temperature for St. Maries is 47.5 degrees, with January the coldest month (27.8 degrees) and July the warmest (67.6 degrees). Temperature extremes at St. Maries vary from a low of -29 degrees to a high of 109 degrees. St. Maries has an average growing season of 126 days, May 16 to September 19. (18)



SOURCE: U.S. Weather Bureau records for St. Maries, Idaho.

MAJOR RIVERS IN VICINITY

The St. Joe River is surrounded by many rivers with high recreational values. Some of these were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, others are being studied for possible inclusion, and others could possibly qualify for study.

Major rivers, and portions of rivers, within 100 miles of St. Joe River

River Name	State	Status *	Miles (Total of River)
Clearwater, Middle Fork	Idaho	Inst.	167
St. Joe	Idaho	5a	132
Main Salmon	Idaho	5a	212
Priest	Idaho	5a	68
Moyie	Idaho	5a	24
Flathead	Montana	5a	219
Grande Ronde	Oreg.-Wash.	P	99
Snake	Oreg., Wash., Id.	P	102
Blackfoot	Montana	P	100
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	P	65
Spokane	Idaho-Wash.	P	51
Stillwater	Montana	P	42
Swan	Montana	P	47
Rock Creek	Montana	P	47
St. Maries	Idaho	P	56
Kootenai	Mont.-Idaho	P	65
Bitterroot	Montana	P	80
Bull	Montana	P	27
Thompson	Montana	P	44
Pend Oreille	Idaho	P	103
Clearwater, North Fork	Idaho	P	267

* Inst. - Designated as National Wild and Scenic Rivers under Public Law 90-542.

5a - Designated for study under Public Law 90-542.

P - Potential for dedication as free flowing.

SOURCE: Columbia-North Pacific Region Comprehensive Framework Study, Appendix XIII, June, 1971.

MAJOR RIVERS IN VICINITY



RIVER STUDIES AND PROJECT REPORTS

The Columbia River Basin has been studied at Federal, State, and local levels. Some of the significant studies are:

1. The "308" report of the Corps of Engineers, published in House Document No. 103, 73rd Congress, 1st Session, 1933, concluded development of hydroelectric power, flood control, and irrigation were economically justified.
2. "Columbia River and Tributaries," Army Corps of Engineers published as House Document 403, 87th Congress, was completed in 1958. This study pointed out the only proposed project in the Spokane Basin was the Enaville Dam on the Coeur d'Alene River.
3. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study of the Spokane River Basin was made to evaluate the water resource needs of the basin, particularly for flood control and related water resources developments. By resolution the study was adopted May 5, 1966, by the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. House of Representatives. This is an ongoing study.
4. "The Columbia River and Its Tributaries." By resolution adopted on July 27, 1962, the Senate Committee on Public Works requested the Corps of Engineers to review the Columbia River and tributaries to determine if any additions or changes should be made in the system. The Senate committee asked the Corps to recommend any appropriate changes to the structures of operation in view of altered physical and economic conditions and in the interests of improving the quality of the environment. Due for completion in 1976.
5. The "Columbia-North Pacific Region Comprehensive Framework Study of Water and Related Lands" is a comprehensive study and plan that was completed in 1972. It encompasses the entire Columbia River Basin with data recorded in a series of 16 appendices which report on the potential of the basin's water and related lands, its problems and needs, and a probable course of action to satisfy long-range needs. The study report recognizes the need for free-flowing rivers to complement the recreation opportunities furnished by lakes and impoundments.
6. "The Western U.S. Water Plan Study" is a broad-scale State and Federal study of the water and water-related problems of the 11 Western States. The study was scheduled for completion late in 1974. It identified major near-term water-related problems and studies needed on those critical problems, both level B (appraisal or reconnaissance) and level C (detailed or feasibility)."
7. The Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, in response to the Water Resources Planning Act of 1964 (PL 89-80), is preparing a comprehensive, coordinated joint plan for water and related land resources for the region. That plan will be made up of the output of completed and ongoing studies at Federal, State, and local levels; regional studies of power and other items; and level B, (reconnaissance studies) of 11 areas. The level B studies are a State-led, multiagency action which will develop plans for meeting the needs of the study areas and recommendations for implementing the plans.

8. **"A Methodology Study to Develop Evaluation Criteria for Wild and Scenic Rivers"** is an overall study to provide a methodology for evaluating wild and scenic rivers in Idaho for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It was conducted by the Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, and uses the Salmon River Basin for the study. The study was completed in 1973.
9. The Idaho Water Resource Board is conducting a State Water Planning Program. In their **"Interim State Water Plan, Preliminary Report, July, 1972,"** they provide information to Idaho citizens and public officials as to how Idaho's water and related land resources can be used to meet future needs for the benefit of its citizens. Their planning efforts will lead to a State Water Plan.
10. **"Middle Columbia River Basin"** is a Planning Status Report prepared in 1966 by the Federal Power Commission. Included in the Potential Water Resource Development is a possible hydroelectric power development on the St. Joe River near Avery.
11. **"Flood Plain Information,"** St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers, City of St. Maries and Vicinity, Idaho. Prepared by Dept. of Army, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA., June 1973.



Typical scenery along the proposed "Wild River" segment.



Fishing below Avery

Chapter 3

DESCRIPTION

THE RIVER

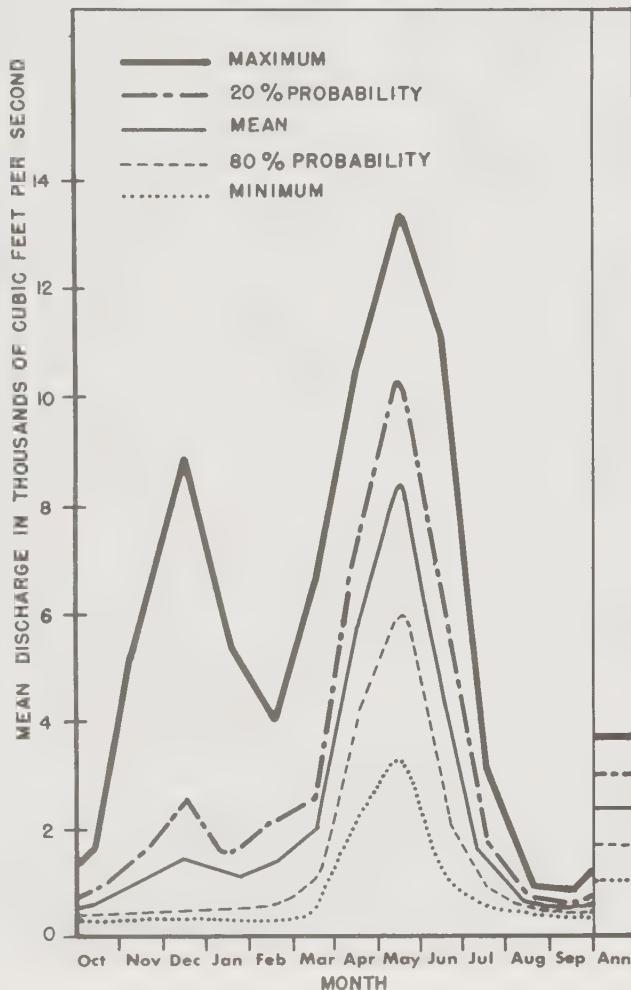
Character and Rates of Flow

The St. Joe River Valley in northern Idaho includes an area of 1,886 square miles(2). The basin is roughly elliptical in shape. Its major axis extends from the Bitterroot Mountains on the Idaho-Montana boundary westerly to the mouth of the St. Joe River in Lake Coeur d'Alene. The source of the river is St. Joe Lake at an elevation of 6,460 feet. Lake Coeur d'Alene has an elevation of 2,120 feet.

The upper portion of the St. Joe River flows through a deeply incised canyon where the adjacent slopes abruptly rise 2,000 to 3,000 feet to ridges and peaks at the 5,000 to 6,000-foot levels. Above Marble Creek there are few flat spots in the narrow river corridor, but below Marble Creek an intermittent narrow flood plain begins and expands to over a mile wide in the lower river area. The topography becomes less rugged below Marble Creek. Slopes north of the river are mixed with timber and brush, while the slopes south of the river are generally timber covered.

Station 12-4145

Drainage area approx. 1,030 sq. mi.



Summary of monthly and annual discharge for St. Joe River at Calder for period 1921-55. Data from U.S. Geological Survey.

There are several small natural lakes, each 25-50 acres in size, in the flood plain area between Falls Creek and Mission Point. Below Mission Point there are Round, Benewah, and Chatcolet Lakes which were individual lakes before the Post Falls Dam raised the level of Coeur d'Alene Lake and made them part of Coeur d'Alene Lake. However, they still retain their individual identities.

The principal tributary to the St. Joe River is the St. Maries River which has a drainage area of 480 square miles. Other tributaries include Marble Creek, North Fork of the St. Joe River, Big Creek, and Slate Creek. Combined, these four smaller tributaries drain about 380 square miles of land. The St. Maries River is 60 miles long and each of the other tributaries is 20 to 25 miles long.

The St. Joe River has a vertical drop of 4,330 feet over its 132-mile course: an average drop of 33 feet per mile. The lower 31 miles of the river are deep, slow-flowing waters often called "slack" water. The depth of the slack water averages 28 feet.(19) A large portion of the slack water existed before the Post Falls Dam raised the water level about 7 feet.

The average annual flow of the St. Joe River into Coeur d'Alene Lake is 3,210 cubic feet per second.(20) This represents about one-half of the flow into Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Coeur d'Alene River is the other major tributary with an average flow of 2,800 cubic feet per second.

A United States Geological Survey gaging station on the St. Joe River is located at Calder, 42.9 miles upstream from the mouth. The USDA Forest Service installed a water stage recording gage near Red Ives in 1973. Past records show that high runoff occurs during both winter and spring months, with the lowest levels in August and September.

The highest recorded flood levels have occurred during the months of December and January. However, severe floods also occur during April and May. In all cases the flood conditions were caused by exceptionally warm weather and heavy rains on a snowpack which caused rapid snowmelt.

In 1973 the Army Corps of Engineers determined the heights of an Intermediate Regional Flood, which is defined as a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring each year. The Intermediate Regional Flood Stage at Coeur d'Alene Lake is 2,138.5 feet above sea level and at the St. Joe confluence with the St. Maries River 2,142.3.(27). Records show that the Intermediate Regional Flood Stage has been reached once at Coeur d'Alene Lake. This occurred in December 1933, when the lake reached 2139.05 feet.

The areas in the vicinity of St. Maries that would be flooded by an Intermediate Regional Flood are shown in the appendix. The area includes streets, roads, railroads, a planing mill, marina, municipal airport, sewage lagoons, a pole yard, about 30 homes and 20 mobile homes.

Discharges for the fast-water part of the river are recorded at the Calder gage. Peak discharges have varied from 5,280 cfs (cubic feet per second) May 11, 1940, to 53,000 cfs December 23, 1933, with a mean annual peak flow of 16,919 cfs. The estimated recurrence interval of the all-time recorded high of 53,000 cfs is thought to be 43 years.

There are no dams or diversions on the St. Joe or its tributaries. However, the level of the slack water is controlled by the Post Falls Dam on the Spokane River 8 miles downstream from Coeur d'Alene Lake. The usual practice for controlling the water level on Coeur d'Alene Lake and the St. Joe River slack water is to maintain the water at a summertime level of 2,128 feet above sea level. This water level is controlled by Washington Water Power Co. In the fall of the year the water level is gradually lowered about 6 feet and is held there until flood waters begin to fill the lake. The releases from the Post Falls Dam are primarily for power production and downstream use.

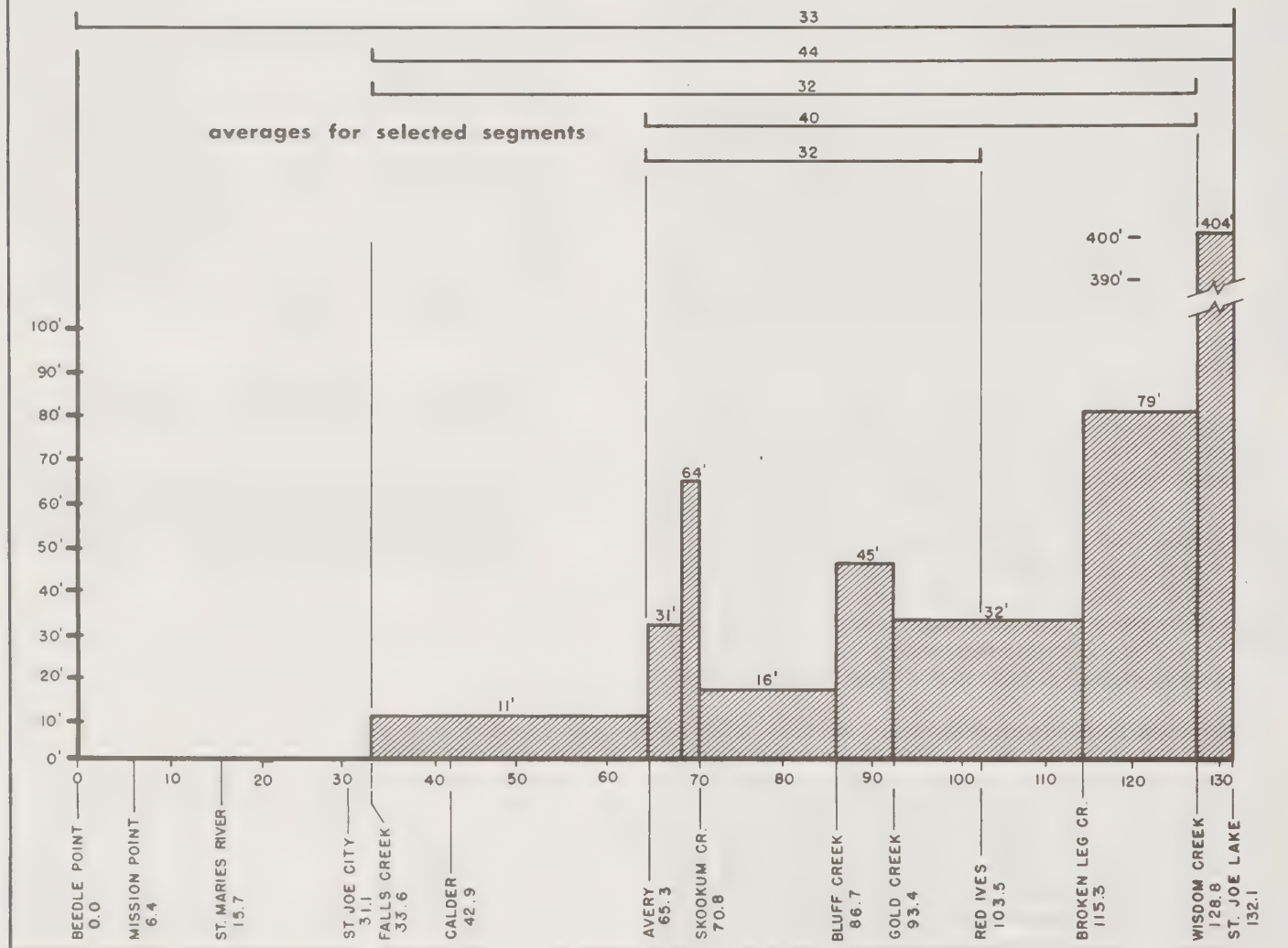
Maximum Observed Flood Elevations at St. Maries

Elevation ^{1/}	Date
2,141.7 ^{2/}	January 17, 1974
2,140.8	December 23, 1933
2,139.4	December 24, 1964
2,139.2	May 29, 1948
2,137.8	April 23, 1956
2,137.4	May 23, 1966

^{1/} All river elevations for the St. Maries area are based on an original gage datum of 2,100 feet. Subtract 3.0 feet to convert to mean sea level elevations.

^{2/} This is an estimated height of the January 1974 flood based on preliminary measurements by the county surveyor and comparisons of photographs between the 1933 and 1974 flood. The height of water at the gaging station has been affected by raising the dikes in the vicinity of St. Maries. The gage reading does not necessarily reflect the actual flood height at other locations in the valley.

ST. JOE RIVER GRADIENT in feet per mile



Water Quality

The 1,886 square miles of land in the basin annually produces 2,330,000 acre-feet(20) of water, an average of 23 inches per acre. Most of this is available for downstream use, with less than 1 percent consumed in the valley.

Most of the water originates as snow which melts during the late spring causing peak flow usually in May and June. The porous rocks in the underlying aquifer, together with the thick forest cover, tend to even out the high water streamflow over several months duration.

Water quality of the St. Joe exceeds state and national standards for primary contact recreation sports such as swimming.(22)(23) The water is well suited for domestic, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses.

Various studies have been made by Federal, State, county, and city governments to determine the extent of pollution in the river. (24, 25, 26) Several types of pollution were found to occur at certain times of the year. Sewage disposal is less than adequate at Chatcolet, St. Maries, St. Joe City, Clarkia, Calder, and Avery. Actions are being taken to bring these disposal systems up to standard, but funds for construction of the needed facilities are not always available. The exact impact of the inadequate sewage treatment is not known, but testing has shown high coliform counts and nutrient enrichment below the sources. Some reports contend that Chatcolet and Benewah Lakes have been having algae blooms as a result of nutrient enrichment. These blooms are of minor importance on the St. Joe River itself.

On hot summer days, when motorboat traffic is heavy on the lower 20 miles of the river, pollution is sometimes evident in the form of a thin oil film on the water and banks. This oil seldom is heavy enough to interfere with fishing or swimming, but it sometimes creates a slight oily smell along with its visual impact. It usually disappears overnight as it drifts downstream.

The floating of logs down the river causes a minor amount of water quality deterioration as lignins are leached from the logs and bark sloughs off and washes ashore or sinks. The impact of this action in the biotic systems of the river has not been evaluated.

Other actions which sometimes affect the water quality include motorboat waves, road construction, riprapping, and logging practices which cause erosion, sedimentation, and siltation. During periods of heavy motorboat use, murky water extends 15 to 25 feet from the banks of the river. This is caused by waves eating away at the banks. It is a normal occurrence throughout the summer use season in the slack water reaches of the river. Siltation caused by other sources are dependent on the time the activities occur and climatological factors which accompany the activities.

Even with the list of activities which degrade the water quality at times, the overall quality is good and is expected to improve with enforcement of environmental protection laws passed in recent years.

State and Federal laws have recognized the potential deteriorating effect of the growing pollution problem and have established rules and regulations for halting spread of pollution and for cleaning up existing sources. Municipalities and industries are being aided by State and Federal agencies in reducing pollution.

Water quality standards must be consistent with the objectives of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500). The objectives are designed to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. Under that law, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is required for "point source" discharges into navigable waters. Such discharges by permittees will be governed by guidelines called "Efficient Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards," some of which have been issued and others of which are being formed by the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.).

In addition, the water quality standards adopted for the river must meet the standards for "Criteria for Water Quality," being prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Public Law 92-500. These criteria will set standards of water quality believed adequate for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and for recreation in the Nation's waters. Existing water quality standards for the St. Joe River should be reviewed to assure that they provide for the highest level of water quality protection, consistent with these criteria, and upgraded if necessary. According to the law, whichever of the above two sets of standards is the more restrictive shall apply as a means of controlling water pollution and to restore or maintain healthy indigenous populations. The Idaho Department of Environmental and Community Services is the State agency which implements and enforces water quality standards.

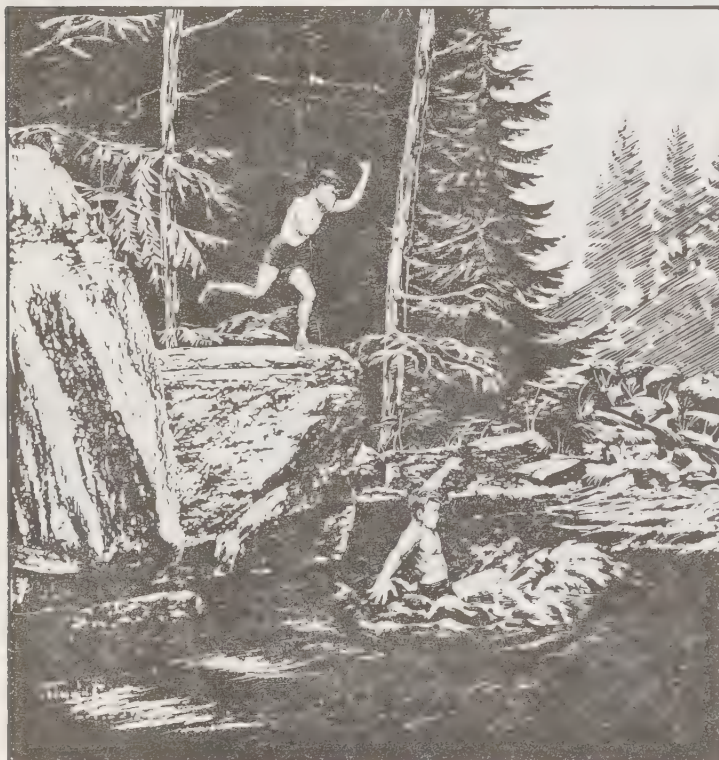
The application of pesticides should be done in compliance with the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-516).



Fishing and swimming near Slate Creek

State Of Idaho Water Quality Standards

Water quality standards are set forth in a June 1973 publication by the Idaho Department of Environmental and Community Services entitled "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements." In that publication the St. Joe River is classified as a Class A2, primary contact recreational water.



Specific water quality standards for class A2 water require that no wastewater be discharged and-or no activity shall be conducted which either alone or in combination with other wastewaters or activities will cause in the water (32):

Total Coliform concentration where associated with a fecal source(s) to exceed a geometric mean of 240-100 ml, nor shall more than 20 per cent of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 1000-100 ml

Fecal Coliform concentrations to exceed a geometric mean of 50-100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 200-100 ml, or greater than 500-100 ml for any single sample.

Dissolved Oxygen concentration to be less than 6 mg-1 or 90 percent of saturation, which ever is greater.

Hydrogen Ion concentration (pH) value to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0. The induced variations shall not be more than 0.5 pH units.

Temperature Any measurable increase when water temperatures are 66 degrees F or above, or more than 2 degrees F increase other than from natural causes when water temperatures are 64 degrees F or less, and any increase exceeding .5 degrees due to any single source, or 2 degrees F due to all sources combined.

Turbidity other than of natural origin to exceed 5 Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU).

Total Dissolved Gas concentration shall not exceed 110 percent of saturation due to non-natural causes.

Forest Service
Measurements on
St. Joe River

Geo. Mean:
36-100 ml

Range:
0-2800-100 ml

Not measured

Range:
8-12 mg-1

Range:
6.5-8.8

Fast water:
32° - 63° F

Slack water:
32° - 79° F

0-33 JTU

Not measured

Various other general requirements and water quality standards are also listed. Especially important are antidegradation requirements and requirements for highest and best practicable treatment.

Ownership & Jurisdiction of Streambed and Banks

Ownership of the St. Joe streambed and banks is uncertain. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe claims ownership of those portions flowing through its Reservation. This includes the lower 15 miles of the river.(29) The State of Idaho has assumed jurisdiction of the riverbed and banks on navigable portions of the river; however, the U.S. Supreme Court holds that the question of navigability for title is a Federal question to be settled by Federal tests. No such determination has been made for the St. Joe River.

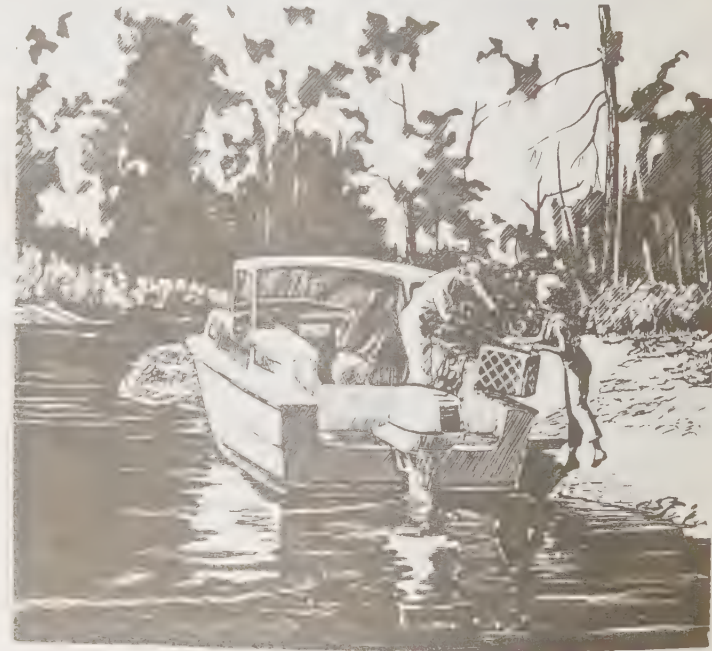
Currently easements or permits are required from the State of Idaho, Department of Public Lands, for any development on the bed or banks of the river. In addition permits for such developments must also be obtained from the State of Idaho Water Administration. Guidelines for developments are contained in "Rules and Regulations and Minimum Standards for Stream Channel Alterations in the State of Idaho," June 7, 1973.(30)

The U.S. Coast Guard considers the St. Joe River navigable up to the St. Joe City bridge. Thus it has authority for issuing permits for all overhead crossings such as cables and bridges for that part of the river downstream from the St. Joe City bridge.

In January 1974 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined the St. Joe River to be navigable between Round, Benewah, and Chatcolet Lakes. The Corps now requires a permit for any new construction or alteration of existing structures. Prior to issuing such a permit the Corps must make a determination that granting the permit will not have an adverse effect on the river or the environment.(31)

The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe's claim to ownership of the bed, banks, and surface of the river within the present Reservation boundary conflicts with the exercise of jurisdiction by the Corps of Engineers and the State.(63) It is the opinion of the Office of General Counsel (OGC), USDA, Missoula, Montana, that the bed and banks of the St. Joe River as it passes through the Reservation, navigable or non-navigable, belong to the Tribe. It is also the view of the OGC that the Tribe does not own the river itself, nor does it own the water in the river; however the Tribe probably has reserved rights of use to the water as necessary to carry out the purposes of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Policing action on the St. Joe River is controlled by the State of Idaho Law Enforcement Department, local law enforcement officials, and State of Idaho conservation officers. Laws governing boating restrictions are enacted by the counties.



Water Rights

There are conflicting claims regarding water rights on the St. Joe River. The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe acting through legal counsel stated in June 1973: "The bed and banks of the St. Joe River within the Indian Reservation remain in tribal ownership, having been in tribal ownership before statehood. The tribe has paramount, superior, prior rights to the beneficial use of all water in the river, including the right to have it flow freely and unpolluted." (29) This reservation includes the St. Joe River from St. Maries to its mouth.

The State of Idaho recognizes that the Indians have rights to water for the purposes for which the reservation was created. (33) At the same time, the State issues permits for nontribal members to use waters of the St. Joe River. As of February 1973 the State had issued 66 permits for uses of water from the St. Joe or its tributaries. (34)

Withdrawal of water from the St. Joe and its tributaries is relatively minor. Various permits have been issued for such uses as irrigation, fluming logs, domestic and livestock consumption, mining and fish propagation. Many of these earlier water withdrawals are no longer being used. Present appropriations are less than 40 cubic feet per second or approximately 10 percent of the low summer water flow of the St. Joe. The largest withdrawal from the river is the annual withdrawal of approximately 1.5 million cubic feet for use at the St. Maries plywood mill.



Truck to railroad log transfer at Avery

Cutthroat trout are the most important native game fish species present. Resident and migrant populations (from Coeur d'Alene Lake) are found in fair abundance throughout the river system. The most important spawning and rearing areas used by this species are in the upper mainstem and within many tributary streams. A spawning migration of cutthroat occurs in spring when lake residing fish seek shallow gravelly sites in tributary streams to deposit their eggs. In past years these runs were very large, the fish were large and a high quality sports fishery developed. However, the population has been greatly reduced due to overfishing which occurred as more of the river system became accessible through the years. Physical alteration of stream habitat has also had detrimental effects.



Rocky Mountain whitefish is another resident game fish species but is of minor importance in the sport fishery. Lake populations use the river as a spawning and rearing area. Whitefish are caught in the winter months near the Calder and Avery areas and are taken occasionally throughout the summer season incidental to trout fishing.

Native, nongame fish species include suckers and squawfish. Predatory habits of the squawfish and its competition for food and space have created problems for trout. An experimental eradication program using a selective chemical called "squoxin" has been used to reduce squawfish populations and competition with more desirable fish populations. After 5 years of treatment on the St. Joe River, it appears the "squoxin" has been effective in reducing the squawfish populations.

Rainbow trout were first introduced to the St. Joe around 1921. Their introduction has resulted in the establishment of "wild" populations and hybridization with cutthroat trout, both of which are of high importance to the river's fishery resource. Brook trout, Brown trout, and Dolly Varden are also found in the St. Joe drainage. The Brook trout are self-sustaining but do not contribute very much to the overall sport catch.

Warmwater game species include perch, largemouth bass, crappie, pumpkinseeds, and bullheads. All have been introduced over the past years and are well established in the lower St. Joe River. Distribution of these fish is mainly restricted to the section of river below the town of St. Maries.

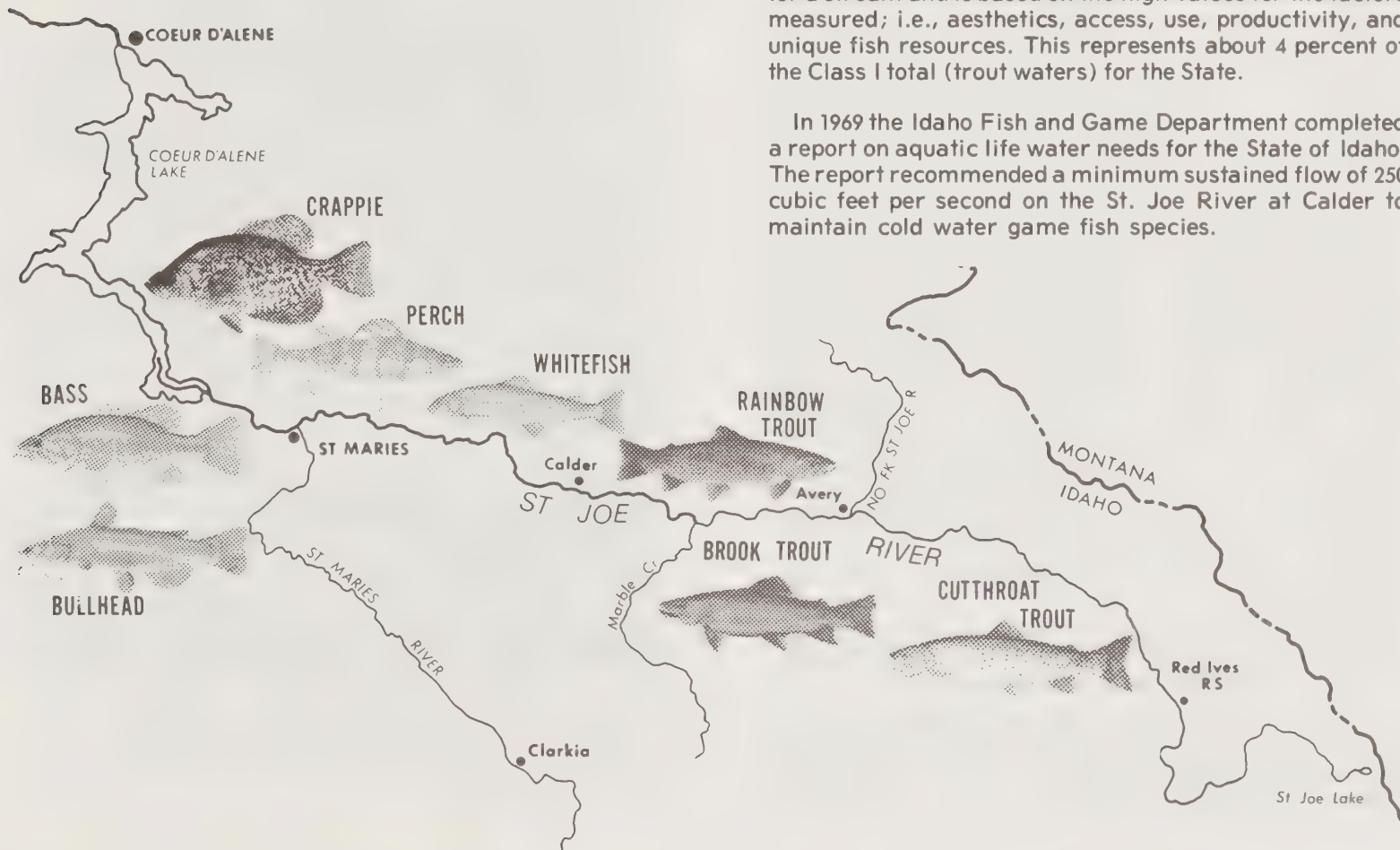
Kokanee salmon from Coeur d'Alene Lake make some use of the river for spawning and rearing but contribute only incidentally to the sport fishery. Coho salmon were also introduced into the lake, but the program was discontinued in 1972 because it was not successful.

The river above Prospector Creek was placed under special fishing regulations in 1971. (38) Anglers may not have more than three trout in possession. The minimum size for trout is 13 inches and bait fishing for any species is prohibited.

Abundance of cutthroat from Prospector Creek to Red Ives has increased three-fold as indicated by Idaho Fish and Game studies. This area presently provides one of the highest quality fisheries in Idaho. (36)

About 130 miles of the 204 miles of stream in the St. Joe River system have been given a Class I rating by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. (37) This is the highest rating for a stream and is based on the high values for the factors measured; i.e., aesthetics, access, use, productivity, and unique fish resources. This represents about 4 percent of the Class I total (trout waters) for the State.

In 1969 the Idaho Fish and Game Department completed a report on aquatic life water needs for the State of Idaho. The report recommended a minimum sustained flow of 250 cubic feet per second on the St. Joe River at Calder to maintain cold water game fish species.



WILDLIFE (35)

An impressive array of big game animals can be found throughout the St. Joe watershed. Large populations of whitetail and mule deer, elk, and black bear have made this an attractive hunting area.

One of the keys to maintaining adequate big game populations is in the maintenance of quality winter range habitat. The south facing slopes from Avery upstream comprise the key winter range for the St. Joe elk herd. However, the low-altitude south-facing brushfields are becoming timber covered and this natural succession has diminished the acreage of winter big game range in the last decade. To halt this natural succession, the Idaho Fish and Game Department, and the U.S. Forest Service have been trying to improve the key winter range through cutting and broadcast burning practices. At present periodic prescribed burning of the brushfields offers the best results in maintaining adequate populations of elk to provide for sport hunting demands.

Small populations of mountain lion, mountain goat, and moose are also present. Hunting opportunities for moose and goat are limited within the St. Joe drainage. Controlled moose hunts were first held in the early '60's. Permits are not issued every year and the specific hunting areas open vary over the years. Mountain goats are found mostly along the southeast fringes of the watershed and are concentrated in the areas bordering Snow Peak and the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer area. Mountain goats are not found in the St. Joe Valley. A small population of grizzly bear occupies the upper St. Joe area.

Native upland game birds common to the St. Joe include blue, ruffed, and Franklin grouse. Hunting opportunities for these species are considered excellent.

The mourning dove is the only other native game bird found in this area. Few doves nest in the area and only small migratory populations inhabit the lower river reach. Dove hunting is very limited.

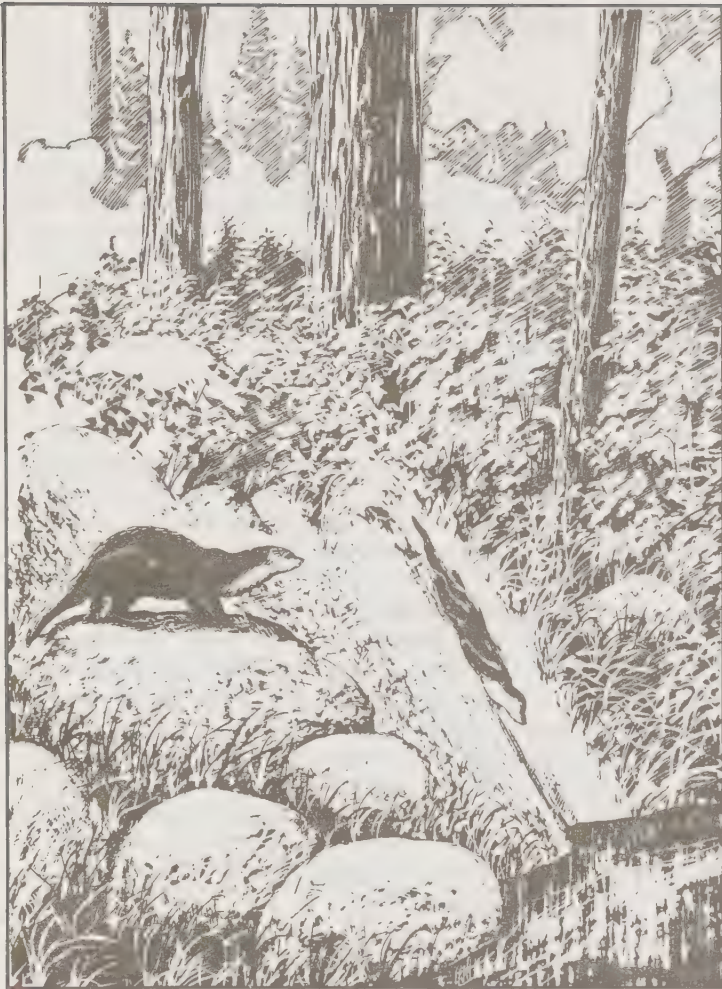
Introduced game bird species include Chinese ringneck pheasant, Japanese Green pheasant, California and mountain quail, and wild turkey. Population densities are very low and distribution is localized. Hunting occurs to a very minor extent for all but the wild turkey, for which hunting is prohibited. Wild turkeys were first introduced in 1966 near St. Maries, but their population has not increased appreciably.

Waterfowl habitat is mainly in the lower St. Joe River and delta region. Ducks, geese, and swans are the three most numerous migratory waterfowl found in the area. Other important bird species include several species of shore birds and gulls, three species of grebes, white pelicans, and great blue herons. The area is used by these birds primarily as a spring and fall migration resting and feeding area and, to a lesser extent, as a nesting area.

The value and importance of this waterfowl area is reflected in the Fish and Wildlife Service's long standing interest in seeking means to create a refuge. Approximately 1,420 acres of excellent waterfowl habitat, including reaches of the St. Joe River and adjacent lands and Hidden, Round, and Chatcolet Lakes, would be potentially suitable for refuge development.

An outstanding wildlife feature of the area is the abundance of American ospreys nesting in the lower St. Joe River in the vicinity of Round and Chatcolet Lakes. This area contains one of the largest known osprey nesting concentrations in the Western United States.

Furbearers common to the area include beaver, muskrat, coyote, river otter, bobcat, badger, mink, red fox, and weasel. A moderate amount of trapping is done for these species. No fixed seasons or limits are imposed on predatory animals such as bobcats and coyotes; only a few of these animals are taken each year, mostly incidental to hunting.



Otters, common to the St. Joe River.

Limited numbers of fishers, wolverines, and pine martens, which have high fur and aesthetic appeal, are found in the St. Joe area. Trapping of both fisher and wolverine is prohibited by State game laws.

Pygmy and snowshoe rabbits are the only small game mammals which are present in good numbers. Nongame small mammals commonly observed in this area include red squirrel, yellow-bellied and hoary marmot, northern flying squirrel, Columbian ground squirrel, golden mantled ground squirrel, yellow-pine chipmunk, porcupine, raccoon, and skunk.

Other resident wildlife species in this area include a large variety of songbirds, hawks, falcons, bald and golden eagles, owls, and a few species of reptiles and amphibians. Some populations of potentially threatened or endangered species of land snail have been identified along the river. These rather large land snails are of the genus *Triodopsis*. They are found in wet places and in talus slopes along the lower half of the St. Joe River. The range of these land snails may be confined to a few restricted locations.

GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE

Grazing by domestic livestock within the National Forest boundary along the St. Joe River is minor; the only grazing allotment is for a few head of horses used by the St. Joe Lodge Company in conjunction with a commercial packing operation. An additional small amount of grazing occurs on National Forest land from recreation stock used mainly during the hunting season.

Approximately 10 head of horses and mules are pastured near the river at the Red Ives Administrative Site during the summer months. The animals are used by the Forest Service in administration of the Upper St. Joe area.

Below Marble Creek, outside the Forest boundary, cattle graze on many of the river flats. These ranges are important to the operation of several small ranches as they provide key grazing opportunities during early spring, fall, and winter. The number varies up to 2,000 head,⁽¹⁰⁾ with only a few individual ranchers having over 100 head. Most of these pastures are fenced, although the area is still considered "open range." There are no commercial feedlots in the St. Joe Valley but some bottomlands are used intensively for cattle feeding during winter months.

Approximately 80 farms along the St. Joe River encompass 1,700 acres of wheat, oats, and grass seed cropland, and 3,000 acres of hayland and pastureland. None of this land is irrigated. Hayland production averages about 1½ tons per acre.⁽¹⁰⁾

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Dams

The Post Falls hydroelectric plant of the Washington Water Power Company utilizes water from a drainage area of 3,840 square miles. This is the only development on the Spokane River in Idaho. The plant tailrace is at altitude 2,072 feet and forebay at altitude 2,128 feet. The reservoir has 225,000 acre feet of usable storage capacity available for power production. Constructed in 1906, the Post Falls plant was the first plant built by Washington Water Power Company in Idaho. Its generating capacity is 11,250 kilowatts.⁽⁴¹⁾

Potential damsites have been inventoried by the Army Corps of Engineers near Avery, at the mouth of Siwash Creek, and at Sisters Creek. Dams constructed at these sites would create lakes from 300 to 400 feet deep with a gross storage area of between 100,000 and 230,000 acre feet and a potential power output of between 14,000 and 19,000 kilowatts. The valley above these sites is narrow and the river gradient is steep; therefore, storage would be relatively expensive. The sites are considered as interchangeable alternatives for possible future development only if and when the needs of the region may dictate. Although development of these sites would have some flood control benefits for the agricultural properties in the lower valley and the main line of the railroad, they would depend primarily for economic justification on their potential for power production.

Under current conditions these sites are not economically feasible.⁽⁴²⁾ The Army Corps of Engineers projects that none of these damsites on the St. Joe will be economically feasible before the year 2000.

A September 12, 1974, letter from the Federal Power Commission indicates a potential hydroelectric development site exists at Avery (River Mile 60). Its potential development would have an estimated installed capacity of 29,000 kw and an average annual generation of 117 million KW-hr. The FPC also concurs the project is presently not economically feasible but, as the need for power increases, the economic feasibility of dams may become more favorable.

In April 1967 public hearings were held in Wallace, Idaho; St. Maries, Idaho; and Spokane, Washington, to seek public opinion on a comprehensive water resource study which included the possibilities of the above damsites. A summary of testimony at those hearings showed general acknowledgment of the need for flood control, higher minimum streamflows and high quality water supplies, but measures other than dams and upstream storage reservoirs were favored to meet these needs.(43)

The publication; **Waterpower Resources of Idaho, 1965**, (41) lists six other damsites on the St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers. On the St. Joe River they are the Fitzgerald site, river mile 35 (330 ft. head), Prospector site, river mile 77.5, the Niagara Creek site, river mile 88.5 (280 ft. head), the Simmons site, river mile 94.8 (320 ft. head). River mileage begins with 0 at Beedle Point and increases upstream to 132.1 at St. Joe Lake.

A BPA 500 kv transmission line crosses the St. Joe River about 11 miles below Avery and a Washington Water Power Company 115 kv line from Harrison crosses the river north of St. Maries and west of Calder. There is a proposal to construct another 500 kv. line paralleling the existing 500 kv powerline as an alternate to another more northern route.

Dikes

Approximately 16.9 miles of levees have been constructed by six diking districts along the lower St. Joe River for flood protection and drainage of about 3,900 acres of farmland. Failures of these levees occurred in 1948, 1956, 1964, and 1974. A 2½-mile levee and bulkhead system protects the city of St. Maries from floods of the magnitude of the Intermediate Regional Flood. This levee, which extends west from Third Street to high ground below the St. Maries Plywood Company, was completed by the Corps of Engineers in 1942 and was subsequently turned over to the city for maintenance and operation. The project was designed for a flood stage 5 feet higher than the 1933 flood, with an additional 2 feet of freeboard. The top of the dike is at an elevation of 2,146 feet (mean sea level), which is 6 to 10 feet higher than the diking district levees.



Dikes containing 1974 floodwater along subdivided lands below St. Maries.

Irrigation

There is very little irrigation in the St. Joe Valley. Approximately 40 acres of potatoes were irrigated in 1973 and some minor withdrawals were made for lawn watering. It is unlikely that there will be much future irrigation in the valley bottoms because of the generally high water table which subirrigates the bottoms. However, there have been some thoughts of withdrawing water from the lower St. Joe for irrigating some of the drier uplands around Plummer and Tensed. No study has been made to determine the feasibility of such a project.

Domestic and Industrial

None of the towns along the St. Joe obtain municipal water from the St. Joe River. St. Maries obtains its water from Rochat Creek (24), Calder from Bear Creek. (25), and Avery from Avery Creek.(25) Some scattered residents obtain domestic water directly from the St. Joe River, but most rural homes use wells for drinking water.

St. Maries Plywood Mill annually uses about 11.5 million gallons of water from the St. Joe River.

LANDOWNERSHIP AND USES

Above Avery, which is about halfway up the river, the St. Joe flows entirely through the St. Joe National Forest. The lower half flows mostly through private land. Overall, within ¼ mile of the river, 64.6 percent of the land is in public ownership. Above Avery land within ¼ mile of the river is used primarily for transportation (roads), recreation, some timber production, winter game range and as scenic viewing areas.

Below Avery, the land use is more diverse. The approximate acreage of major land uses within ¼ mile of the river below Avery is listed below:

Timber production	6,500 acres
Brush and scattered timber	7,200 acres
Grazing and hayland	2,600 acres
Crops - grains	1,400 acres
Roads, railroads and developments	1,900 acres
	19,600 acres

Small lot subdivision has occurred on about 600 acres of land along the river. Approximately 400 lots have been sold on that land between 1962 and 1974.



St. Joe River at St. Maries

FIRE

Although wildfires are common during the summer months in the St. Joe National Forest, very few occur in the river corridor itself. Those that do occur are usually man caused (railroad or recreationist) and are relatively small in size. Initial attack forces are maintained by the Forest Service at Red Ives, Avery, and Calder, and by the State of Idaho Department of Public Lands at St. Maries. A fire prevention program is carried on by both organizations.

Historically fires have had a significant impact on the vegetative cover of much of the St. Joe Valley. In 1910 fires burned over the entire north side of the drainage and parts of the south side. Later large-scale reburns further altered the cover. Many of the burned-over areas were slow in returning to the forested cover existing before the fire. Some extensive brush fields resulted. Today most of the brush fields have become restocked, either through planting or natural succession. It is improbable that conditions will again exist which will be conducive to fires of such magnitude as the 1910 fire. Fuel accumulations, such as existed in 1910, will not exist within another 100 years.

GEOLOGY

The St. Joe River basin is located in the northern Rocky Mountain physiographic province. It is characterized by high mountains and deep, steeply walled intermountain valleys typical of early stages of geologic maturity. There is little flood plain development in the upper portion of the drainage but moderate flood plain development in the lower reaches of the basin.

The area is predominately underlain with metamorphosed sediments of the "Belt Supergroup," mostly argillites and quartzites, of Precambrian Age. Basaltic rock of the Columbia River Group (Miocene-Pliocene Age) is found extensively in the northwestern portion of the drainage. Minor occurrences of intrusive igneous rocks in the form of diabase sills and dikes, monzonite and granodiorite stocks, and porphyry dikes and stocks are found in the eastern reaches of the drainage.

Effects of geologic processes may be seen in the landscape along the length of the river. Changes in the earth's crust have developed numerous faults and a system of northwest trending folds. Many of the river's tributary streams follow similar zones of weakness. St. Joe Lake was carved by glacial activity during the "ice ages" (Pleistocene). The river follows the westerly trending St. Joe Fault Zone and numerous exposures of broken and sheared rock can be seen along the river. Below Calder the river has developed a wider flood plain and old river meanders are found along with small lakes which have formed in some of the truncated meanders. In the lower portion of the river natural levees have been formed by stream deposition during flooding.



St. Joe Lake; Headwaters of the St. Joe River.

SOILS

Most soils within the St. Joe Valley are composed of a layer of fine wind-deposited soil (loess) overlying residual material derived from parent bedrock.

The primary rock types from which the soils are derived are the hard metasedimentary quartzites, siltites, argillites of the weakly metamorphosed Belt Supergroup rocks, soft micaceous rocks of the more strongly metamorphosed belt rocks bordering the Idaho Batholith, granitics of the Idaho Batholith, and basalts of the Columbia Plateau.

Except for very steep, south-facing breaklands and high areas, soils in the valley are moderately to highly productive. Some nutritional elements, particularly phosphate, are below optimum on most of the area.

The following is a general description of major landforms found in the St. Joe Valley along with broad interpretations of soil behavior concerning stability and vegetative growth potential. Landforms as used here are defined as a portion of the landscape resulting from geomorphic and climatic processes with defined characteristics having predictable soil, hydrologic, engineering, productivity, and other behavior patterns.

Flood plains

Approximately 12,000 acres of land along the St. Joe River is periodically covered by flood water. Soils in this area consist of both stream and lake deposits. The alluvial lands are primarily above Falls Creek and in the tributary bottoms. The texture is coarse with a high percentage of gravel and boulders. Lacustrine land is primarily in the broad flood plains below Falls Creek, but also occurs in the upper St. Maries River valley. These soils have a silty texture. Some of the lacustrine lands have organic peat.

The topography of the flood plain lands is nearly level. Surface erosion hazard is low except on unstabilized streambanks during high water. The soils are generally wet, of low strength, and subject to rapid drainage.

The productivity of the land is fairly high. The area around St. Maries under cultivation is capable of producing 80-120 bushels of oats per acre or 5-12 animal months of grazing.(44) The frost-free season is short and limits the growing of many crops. Trees such as western red cedar, cottonwood, and bog birch which have a tolerance for high water tables can be grown. Site indices are high and the predominant habitat type is cedar-pachistima.



January 1974 flood at St. Maries.

Valley Benches and Terraces

These lands are similar in composition to those of the flood plains in that they originated from stream and lake depositions. The primary difference is that these benches and terraces are higher than the flood plain and are sometimes sloped as much as 25 percent. Examples of this landform are the lands upon which the towns of St. Maries, Calder, and Avery are located. Red Ives Ranger Station is also on a terrace.

These soils are less productive for agricultural crops than the flood plain. Forest crops grow well, the site index is high, and a variety of coniferous trees is grown. This landform is generally well suited for residential development.

River Breaklands and Steeper Slopes

Nearly the entire St. Joe River valley is hemmed in by steeply sloped terrain. These slopes rise from the valley floor at a 60 to 100 percent slope for a vertical height of 800 to 3,000 feet. Where south facing, they have shallow sandy soils with low water holding capacity and low fertility. Where north facing, the surface loess (fine windblown soil) layer is present and conditions are good for vegetative growth even though slopes are very steep. Surface erosion hazards are severe to very severe when compared to other lands in the valley. Nearly two-thirds of the land within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the St. Joe River is in this landform.

Moderately Sloped Uplands

A large portion of the uplands located above the steep valley walls are moderately sloped. In some cases these uplands are on benches perched on the steep hills. Only a little over 100 acres of this type is within the proposed River Management Zone.

Lands in this landform have a windblown deposit which reaches a depth of up to three feet. On the western part of the drainage, west of Slate Creek, the landform is of fluvial

nature; that is, it has been formed by surface erosion. The subsurface material is weathered residuum from rock or deep palouse loess and is finely textured. It is slowly permeable and has a high water-holding capacity. Surface erosion hazard is severe whenever a cut penetrates the loess layer. These are very productive soils.

East of Slate Creek the subsoils have been formed through intensive frost action and are called "frost churned soils". The loess topsoil is underlain with coarse silty or loamy soils along with coarse gravels. They are very permeable, have good water holding characteristics, and are moderately fertile. Surface erosion hazard is low or moderate.



Valley terrace, river breaklands, and moderately sloped uplands at Red Ives.

Other Landforms

There are two other landforms of limited extent in the valley. The first is the glaciated lands on the upper 5 miles of the river. St. Joe Lake occupies a cirque from which an alpine glacier moved a short way down the valley. Beginning about ½ mile below St. Joe Lake glacial till and outwash material partly fill the St. Joe River valley for a distance of about 2 miles. Large angular boulders, as much as 20 feet long, occur on the hummocky terrain. About ½ mile downstream well-sorted glacial outwash covers an additional 2 miles of the valley floor to near the mouth of Medicine Creek.(39) On the glacially deposited soils there is moderate permeability, good water-holding capacity, and moderate vegetative potential. Surface erosion hazard is moderate.

The other landform of minor significance consists of small fluvial areas where remnants of old parent bedrock have weathered to a significant depth. A few of these landforms have been identified near Calder. These lands have high clay content in the subsoil which allows a high water holding capability. The soils are deep and very productive. Surface erosion and mass failure hazards are severe.

MINERAL RESOURCES

During the summers of 1971 and 1972 the U.S. Bureau of Mines conducted a survey of the mineral potential of the St. Joe Valley. (39) A brief summary of its findings is reported here.

The St. Joe River lies about 15 airline miles south of the heart of the well-known Coeur d'Alene mining region. About 455,000 ounces of gold, 773 million ounces of silver, 7.07 million tons of lead, 2.61 million tons of zinc, and 128,000 tons of copper were produced from the Coeur d'Alene region between 1884 and 1969. Geologically, the St. Joe River basin is similar to the Coeur d'Alene region. Prospecting near the St. Joe River has shown the presence of veins containing copper, lead, silver, and gold. The only mineral productions 5 miles or less from the St. Joe River, other than sand, gravel and stone, have been small placer gold shipments, probably from the area between Heller Creek and St. Joe Lake and several small low-grade copper ore shipments from the Franklin property on Slate Creek about 3 miles above its mouth.

Placer Deposits

Gravel accumulations occur at many places along the St. Joe River and on some tributaries. Gravel contains mineable garnet placers in the St. Maries River sub-basin, but mineral extraction in this sub-basin and in the North Fork of the St. Joe River sub-basin would not conflict with river classification and, therefore, were not evaluated. Because of current land use patterns it is not likely that a mineable placer deposit will be developed on the main St. Joe River below Avery, Idaho.

Most potential commercial placer deposits above Avery are upstream from Beaver Creek, although an estimated 850,000-cubic-yard garnet placer deposit is in the Mosquito Creek drainage. The largest placer resources are between Red Ives and Wisdom Creeks, where there is an estimated total of 10 million cubic yards of gravel.



Dredge mining above Red Ives (1968)

It is not known if a placer gold deposit rich and large enough to mine will be discovered in the basin. Former miners were unsuccessful. However, due to the high prices being paid for gold and the advanced technology available for exploring and developing mineral resources, it is possible that mineable placer gold deposits will be found.

It is estimated that between Color and Heller Creeks on the St. Joe there may be more than 70,000 tons of garnet.

The principal market for garnets is the metal cleaning (blast cleaning) industry. The present markets are limited and a new mining venture would need to develop other sales outlets, provide garnet sand at a lower price, and-or a superior product to compete. In 1972 both production and consumption of garnet in the United States was 19,000 tons.

More than 3,800 mining claims have been located in the St. Joe drainage. Some mineable mineral deposits have been discovered. The placer deposits on the St. Joe River between Scat and Ruby Creeks and on Mosquito Creek, and the quartzite building stone deposits near Marble Mountain appear to have the greatest potential for development. The garnet deposits on the main St. Joe River alone might produce about \$3.0 million gross revenue if mined. That would produce the equivalent of about three jobs for 8 years; and by multiplier effects, would add more revenue to the local and national economy. Potential also exists for discovery of low-grade copper ore and small high-grade gold placers. Gold mining is becoming more attractive at current gold prices.

Lode Deposits

Several thousand tons of low-grade copper lode resources with byproduct silver occur on the Stanley Boys (old Franklin mine), Darrar, and Black Prince Creek prospects. A few hundred tons of higher grade copper ore are indicated near Eagle, Bluff, and Gold Creeks. No mineable deposits have been found within the river corridor, but there is potential for discovery of a low-grade copper lode deposit with byproduct silver at each locality.

There are about 10 million tons of potentially mineable quartzite at Marble Mountain. In the past building stone has been quarried from this deposit. Its quality is equal to, or better than, quartzite currently sold from quarries in Kettle Falls, Washington, but has a transportation disadvantage for West Coast markets. Closer markets might be developed. Also, since specifications for silicon ore are becoming less stringent, this quartzite is a possible source of silicon in the future.

Withdrawals

Forty-five sites have been withdrawn from mineral entry for administrative use and recreation sites. These withdrawals total 4,778.77 acres, all along the St. Joe River. These areas are subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws. There are no powersite withdrawals on the St. Joe.(40)

VEGETATION

The river corridor supports a large variety of vegetation depending on aspect, elevation, and soil type and depth. Near the mouth of the river and upstream through the wide floodplain, the vegetative cover consists of cottonwood-bluegrass-willow plant associations.

As the river canyon begins to narrow, the landscape is mostly conifer tree species or seral brushfields resulting from repeated wild fires in the early 1900's. Plant succession has been relatively fast on the north facing slopes following these burns but very slow on many of the south facing slopes.



Alpine vegetation & log cabin along trail to St. Joe Lake.

Tree species commonly found include grand fir, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, western white pine, western red cedar, larch, and ponderosa pine. Shrubs common to the understory and brushfields include pachistima, ninebark, dogwood, spirea, willow, ocean spray, redstem ceanothus, green stem ceanothus, and service-berry.

Small grassland areas of bluegrass are found in the middle sections of the river along the stream bottom. On the river flats a few mountain grassland types are also found on shallow soils areas. Grass and forbs commonly found on these open areas include mountain brome, Idaho fescue, pine grass, potentilla, sedges, and bracken fern.

The vegetative cover at the headwaters of the river is typified by hemlock-menziesii plant associations on the wetter sites to mountain hemlock-beargrass associations on the drier sites. Alpine fir-pachistima associations are common on the more fertile sites at the higher elevations.

There are no unique species of Flora within the study area presently listed officially as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. However, two plant species recommended to Interior by the Smithsonian Institution as threatened are candidates for listing. One is *Grindelia howellii* (Asteraceae), a gumweed. It is endemic to Idaho,

known to occur on the bluffs of the St. Maries River, probably grows in the study area, and is listed as rare and endangered by Idaho botanists. The other species is *Corydalis caseana* var. *hastata*, Fitweed corydalis. It is endemic to Idaho, is known to occur in Shoshone, Kootenai and Clearwater counties, and is listed as uncommon by Idaho botanists. No activities will take place on these roadless areas which will jeopardize their wilderness value, without an environmental impact statement being prepared before hand.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ⁽⁶³⁾

Archaeology

Prehistoric or archaeological knowledge of the area is limited. Full scale research efforts are lacking in this field. An overview of Archeological Resources in Region One National Forests in Northern Idaho was completed in November 1974. This overview covered an area in Idaho from the Salmon River north to the Canadian border. It was conducted in compliance with a Forest Service contract to the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, in Moscow, Idaho. Within the St. Joe N.F. a total of 157 historic sites and four prehistoric sites were identified based on interviews with knowledgeable people. No on-the-ground reconnaissance was made. The most abundant recorded sites included logging camps, log buildings, lookouts, splash dams, steam donkeys and graves. All these reported sites should be regarded as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places pending evaluation of their significance. Evaluation requires professional assessment of the condition, content, and potential contribution to the archaeology of the area.

During the St. Joe River Study no books or publications were found to shed any additional light on the subject. There is a need for a detailed archaeological study of the area.

Indians

According to John R. Swanton's "Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest" the first known written reference to an Indian tribe in this area by a white man was by David Thompson in 1809. Thompson called them the "Pointed Hearts." The name Coeur d'Alene is a French appellation meaning "awl heart," said to have been used originally by a chief to indicate the size of a trader's heart. The Indians called themselves the Skitsuish, the significance of which is unknown. The Skitsuish or Coeur d'Alenes belonged to the inland division of the Salishan stock their closest relatives being the Kalispell or Pend Oreille, and other eastern tribes. Tiet (1930) reports the following Indian villages were located near the St. Joe River.

Ntcaamtsen - at the confluence of the St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers.

Stiktakeshen - near the mouth of the St. Joe River.

Stotseawes - on the St. Joe River at a place called Fish Trap by the whites — Mission Point.

Teatowashalgs - on the St. Joe River near Butler Bay.

Teetishtashenshen - on the north or east side of the lake near the mouth of the St. Joe.

Mooney (1928) estimated the Coeur d'Alenes numbered 1000 in 1880, but Teit (1930) raised this estimate to 3,000-4,000. They suffered heavy losses following contact with Europeans. In 1905 the United States Indian Office listed 494 on the reservation. The United States Indian Office census showed 610 on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in 1910 and 608 in 1929. The 1970 United States census listed 260 Indians in Benewah County in which most of the reservation is situated.

The St. Joe Valley was used by these Indians as a favorite hunting and fishing area and for berry-picking and the gathering of the camas root. The valley was held as a sacred seclusion by members of the tribe. Only peaceful Indian caravans from the outside were permitted to enter. Early fur traders were unwelcome in the valley and the Coeur d'Alene Indians were one of the few tribes which never allowed a trading post to be established in their territory. To the Indians the St. Joe was known as "The Gentle River".(46)

Probably the most historic area on the St. Joe River is immediately around Mission Point, about 7 miles below St. Maries. It was here that Father Nicholas Point and Brother Charles Huet in 1842 established the first mission in Idaho. The mission remained here only 4 years before being moved to Cataldo (along the Coeur d'Alene River). The mission consisted of two buildings which burned down in 1890 and 1907. No remnants are left today.

Mission Point is also the site of three other historic items; fish traps, Monument Trail (46), and Mullan Road. The fish traps were constructed by the Indians during the active period of the Mission, 1842-1846. The traps allowed fish to swim into the marshy land near Goose Haven during high water and then trap them so they could not escape as the water lowered.

Monument Trail was one of the main Indian trails in the area, connecting eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and the western part of Montana. This trail crossed the St. Joe River near Mission Point, went up Hells Gulch and along the St. Joe-Coeur d'Alene divide, and into Montana as far as Missoula. Parts of this trail and some of the stone monuments marking its route still exist.

Captain Mullan of the United States Army built the first road through the region in 1859. This road crossed the St. Joe near Mission Point. It was here that Captain Mullan laid down 400 feet of corduroy road across the low swampland adjacent to the fish traps. This road connected the Walla Walla-Colville area to Fort Benton in Montana. The route was changed in 1861 to go around the north end of Coeur d'Alene Lake in order to avoid the yearly floods of the St. Joe.

Both the Mission of the Sacred Heart site and the Mullan Road are commemorated by informational signs along Highway 95A. These signs are part of the Historical Signs Program in the State of Idaho. Both sites may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Settlers

The first settlers to the St. Joe Valley came via the Mullan Trail or up the St. Joe River from Coeur d'Alene Lake. There were no roads above Mission Point. Albert Ritchie was the first white settler in the St. Joe. He located his log cabin in 1883 near the mouth of Reeds Gulch, a few miles below St. Joe City. Within the next few years many pioneers began homesteading in the St. Joe. Among the early settlers were the Montandons, Ducommuns, Jacots, Porretts, and Stauffers. These early pioneers were occupied with building their homes and farms and raising crops, livestock, and families.

The Timber Boom

About 10 years after the settlers began arriving tremendous timber stands were discovered in the basin. The choice land was soon claimed along the St. Joe and its tributaries. The valley became the center of large scale logging activities. Log drives, flumes, railroads, and horses were all part of early day logging. The railroad, built in 1908, brought St. Maries and its lumber industry into prominence and made the costly log drives on the upriver sections obsolete. After 1910 the large log drives on the river nearly ceased. Rafting and towing of logs on the slack water continues today.

During the early heyday of logging, the towns of Ferrell and St. Joe grew to about 1,500 each. Ferrell is now gone; St. Joe City has only about 50 inhabitants.

In the 80 years of logging in this area there have been extreme fluctuations in the volume of timber produced and the number of mills. Floods, fires, labor disputes, and the Depression all helped account for the fluctuations.(47)

Steamboats

The lower 30 miles of the St. Joe was the early highway into the valley. Steamboats were built to get people from Coeur d'Alene to the river locations. The first of these boats was the "Amelia Wheaton," built by the Army in 1880. The first passenger boat was the "Lottie" and the first freight barge was the "Michigan." (48)

Later came some of the larger steamers such as the "Coeur d'Alene," "Kootenai," "Idaho," "Spokane," "Colfax," and "Georgia Oakes." They carried both supplies and passengers. One of the larger boats, the "Idaho," was 147 feet long with a 23-foot beam, capable of carrying 1,000 passengers. Over the years these boats became a nostalgic part of river life. Gradually they faded from the scene and now there are no steamboats left on Coeur d'Alene Lake or the St. Joe River. All that remains of the once bustling water fronts of St. Maries, St. Joe, and Ferrell are a few pilings. The riverfront hotels, saloons and boardwalks which were once the pride of the towns are gone.



St. Joe City and the Steamer "Idaho" around 1910.

RECREATION

On a typical summer Saturday or Sunday about 2,900 people use the St. Joe River for recreation purposes. About 72 percent of recreational use is concentrated on the lower 30 miles of slack water where motorboating, water skiing, swimming, and fishing are the major activities.(14)(49) This slack water section is accessible by boat or auto. The upper 102 miles of fast water provide for fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, canoeing and sightseeing activities.

On many summer days more than 400 motorboats are on the St. Joe.(50) Approximately 11 percent of the motorboats pull water skiers. The area of heaviest motorboat activity is from St. Maries down to the mouth. Many people put their motor boats in at Chatcolet Lake, or at other points on Coeur d'Alene Lake, and make the St. Joe River their cruise destination. Between 25 and 50 percent of the boat use is by out-of-state boaters.

The only campground along the slack water is the Shadowy St. Joe Campground, with a capacity of 30 campers. However, there are 3 campgrounds in Heyburn State Park with a capacity of 560 campers.(51) There are public picnic sites at St. Maries and in Heyburn State Park. Launching ramps for motorboats are located at Shadowy St. Joe Campground, St. Maries, Mission Point, and Heyburn State Park.

Generally recreational use along the St. Joe is of a dispersed nature. For example, on an average summer day there could be 2,900 people who use a small part of the land and water in Heyburn State Park, while about an equal number use the rest of the St. Joe Valley.

Along the fast water part of the river, the recreation developments consist of 10 developed campgrounds and numerous trails. Recreation use along this segment is diverse, including camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, berry picking, sightseeing, picnicking, swimming and canoeing.

Floating on the river is becoming increasingly popular. Kayaks, canoes, rubber rafts, air mattresses and inner tubes are often seen on the river. While the entire river is runnable by expert kayakers, three segments are particularly difficult and potentially dangerous, especially during time of higher water. They rate class IV in the International whitewater rating. The three class IV sections are: Heller Creek to Ruby Creek, Gold Creek to Bluff Creek, and Skookum Canyon. Much of the river is considered too low to be run in canoes or kayaks when the Calder stream gage indicates a flow of less than 500 cubic feet per second. This low water often occurs in late August and September.

The entire St. Joe is a good fishing stream. Fishermen on the slack water portion of the river generally use boats. Many species of fish are caught including large mouth bass, perch, bullheads, crappies, pumpkinseed, tinch, kokanee or bluebacks, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, brook trout, whitefish, Dolly Varden, squawfish and suckers.

Upstream from St. Maries trout are the dominant species. A 1968 creel census showed cutthroat trout accounted for 36.5 percent, rainbow trout 55.8 percent, and the cutthroat-rainbow hybrid trout 6.8 percent of the catch. Forty-eight percent of the fishermen fly fished and 38 percent used other artificial lures. Resident anglers composed 60 percent of the people fishing. The average catch in 1968 was .7 fish per hour(53) and increased to 1.4 fish per hour in 1971.

The St. Joe River drainage is within State-designated hunting management units 6 and 7. These units are hunted heavily for both deer and elk, but primarily for elk. Annual harvest over the last 10 years has been between 880 and 1,500 elk and 600 to 1,000 deer. This represents more than 8 percent of the State elk harvest and about 1 percent of the State deer harvest.(52) The upper St. Joe generally opens for an early elk and deer hunt in mid-September; the remainder of the area opens during the general big game season, usually in early October.



Swimming hole and boat launching site at St. Maries.



Kayaking Skookum Canyon

TIMBER

Timber is a valuable renewable resource in the basin. About 330 million board feet are harvested each year. This timber comes from all parts of the St. Joe Basin. Approximately 22 percent of the total timber harvest is from National Forest land. The other 78 percent comes from Bureau of Land Management, State, and private lands.(11)

The lower elevations of the St. Joe Basin contain some of the most productive timberlands in the Intermountain and Rocky Mountain regions. Average, unmanaged stands produce approximately 250 board feet per acre per year. Intensively managed stands are capable of producing three times as much timber.

Lands along the face of the St. Joe River Valley are less productive than areas away from the face because they contain shallower soils and have steep topography. The average volume of timber in the viewing area along the St. Joe River is approximately 7 thousand board feet per acre as compared to 20 to 30 thousand board feet per acre in average commercial stands. Some of the stands along the river, especially white pine, contain 30 thousand board feet per acre and more. The greatest volume of commercial timber along the river is found in the 28 miles between Avery and the mouth of Gold Creek.(54)

There has been very little timber harvested on National Forest land within the immediate viewing area of the St. Joe River. Road construction is not feasible on many of the steep sidehills and aesthetics and recreation are recognized as key values which must be considered. Helicopter logging or skyline yarding may offer future methods of salvaging timber while still protecting these values.

FOREST DISEASES

White pine blister rust is a severe disease problem. It is present in all white pine stands and white pine is still the most commercially valuable tree. The ravages of white pine blister rust along the St. Joe River corridor are readily apparent from the St. Joe River Road from the mouth of Sisters Creek to the mouth of Gold Creek. Most of the damage is occurring on the south bank of the river but it is also noticeable at locations on the north side. Many snags and dead tops can be seen throughout the area.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s surveys indicated that blister rust losses coupled with mountain pine beetle losses in Simmons, Entente, and Eagle Creeks amounted to about 6 percent per year of the total sawtimber volume in the stand. When one looks at these stands now this estimate appears to have been conservative. In the late 1950s and early 1960s western white pine trees were removed from the "face" south of the river between Tourist and Allen Creeks. A Wyssen Skyline Crane system was used. This system successfully logged these steep slopes without damage to the soil. Today there is little visual impact from the logging.

Dwarf mistletoe damage in western larch ranges from light to heavy in the St. Joe River drainage. The white rot fungus disease, *Fomes pini*, has infected white pine and western larch stands in some parts of the drainage. Root rots, *Armillaria Mellea* on Douglas-fir, *Poria Weirii* on Douglas-fir and western red cedar, and *Polyporus Schweinitzii* on Douglas-fir and western white pine are found in many places within the valley. Indian paint fungus is present in grand fir on much of the area.

INSECTS

Larch casebearer is probably the most widespread forest insect pest in the area. It has spread throughout the entire area within the past 10 years. There is some mortality in pole stands in the Calder area. Growth losses have been severe due to continued defoliation. Above 4,000 feet elevation, the infestations seem to be light or non-existent. Entomologists predict that the infestations will continue.

Spruce budworm appears at this time to have the potential for the most serious damage in the area. It was first noticed in the Bruin Creek area about 1966. The infestation has doubled in size each year in recent years and is now present on Bird Creek in the Avery District. Indications are that the budworm will continue to spread throughout the area in the next 5 to 10 years. Past epidemics in other areas indicate that the budworm persists for 10 to 12 years and then declines to low levels. Species affected are alpine fir, grand fir, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce, in about that order of preference. Mortality has occurred after repeated defoliation, mainly in seedling and sapling stands and the tops have been killed on many trees in pole and sawtimber stands. Affected stands present a sickly greyish or brownish appearance.

Since about 1969, the Douglas-fir bark beetle has killed several small pockets of Douglas-fir mainly north of the river on the Red Ives District.

Mountain pine beetle are found scattered throughout the western white pine stands in conjunction with white pine blister rust. The beetle attacks individual trees at random throughout the white pine stands. It also attacks and kills stands of lodgepole pine that are more than 120 years old.

ZONING AND LAND USE PLANNING

Over the years there have been few governmental controls over the location and type of developments on private lands in the St. Joe Valley. However, in 1974 this picture began to change. Both Benewah and Shoshone Counties initiated comprehensive land use studies, designated uniform building codes, and provided for a building inspector. Both counties and the city of St. Maries have applied for and been approved for the National Flood Insurance Program.

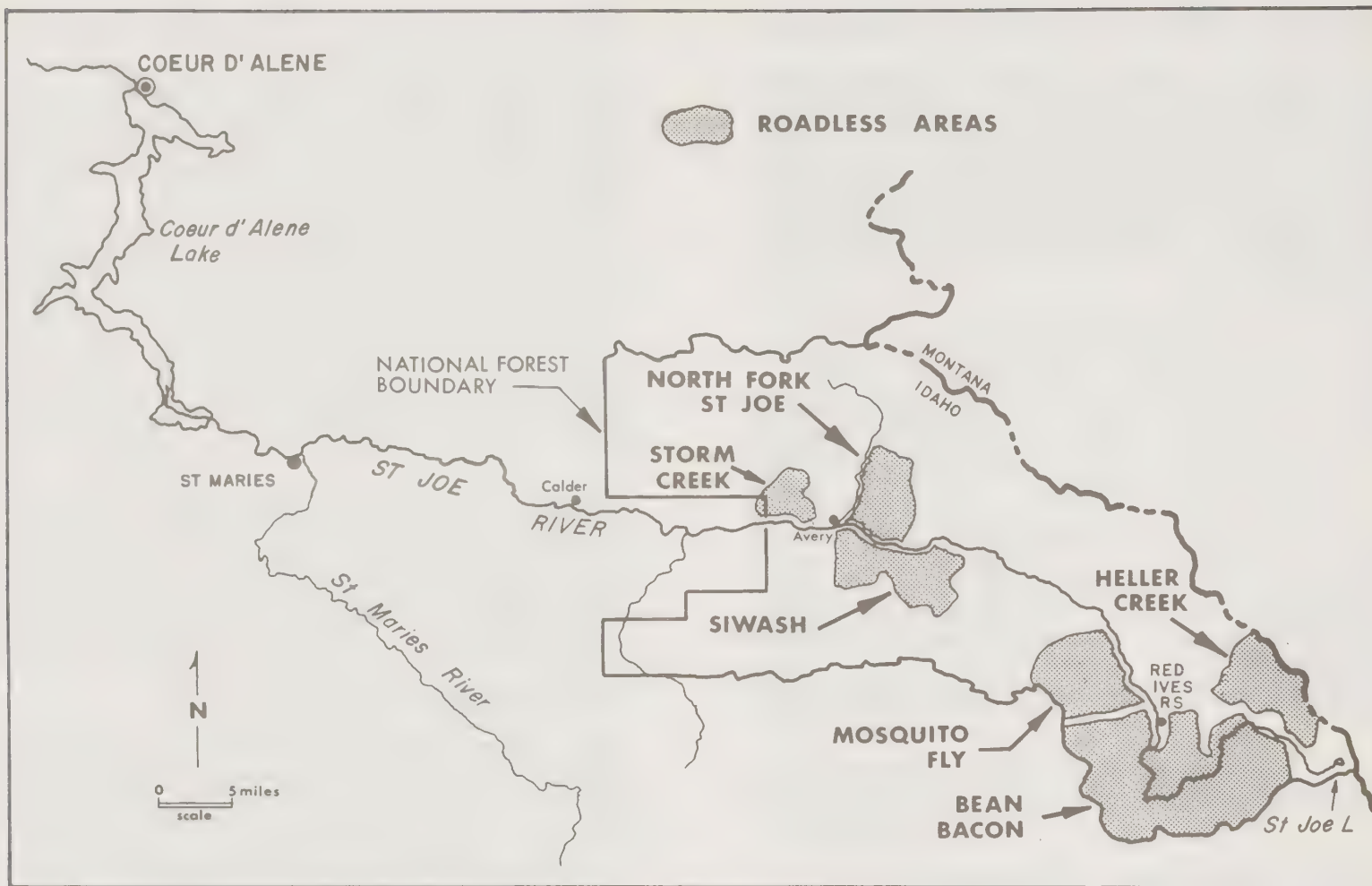
	Status of Authorities			
	Counties			City
	Benewah	Shoshone	Kootenai	St. Maries
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inspector	Yes	Yes	Yes - 3	No
Comprehensive Plan	No	No	Yes	No
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	Yes	Yes
Other Housing Related				
Ordinances, Subdiv., etc.	Yes	No	Yes	No
Floodplain Dev. Ordinances	No	No	Yes	No
Quality for Federal Flood Ins.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The town of St. Maries has a building code and a zoning ordinance but no building inspector. Benewah County has had a subdivision zoning ordinance since June 7, 1973. This ordinance contains no penalties for violations, nor does it specify any regulations for reducing flood losses. Benewah County also has an airport zoning ordinance which governs the type of development allowed adjacent to the St. Maries airport.

In 1972 the Idaho Panhandle Planning and Development Council was formed to coordinate and strengthen local government efforts in planning, decision-making, and management capabilities and techniques. This Council includes representatives from Bonner, Benewah, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties and many communities. One of the objectives of this Council is to develop a comprehensive plan for all lands within the St. Joe River Valley.

In June 1973 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presented a Flood Plain Information Report to Benewah County and City of St. Maries.(27) This report delineated the extent of the intermediate regional flood (a flood which has a 1 percent chance of occurring each year). The report indicates that the only dike high enough to withstand an intermediate regional flood is the dike around the low part of St. Maries. This report contains useful information for flood plain planning and zoning.

The Bureau of Land Management (B L M) has identified 1,400 acres of natural resource lands with 5 miles of river frontage to be administered primarily for recreation and aesthetics. The only BLM recreation site to be developed will be the Huckleberry recreation site. These natural resource lands are below Avery and outside of the National Forest boundary.



ROADLESS AREAS

In 1971 a nationwide review of the National Forests was initiated to identify areas with qualities that would warrant studies to determine the feasibility and desirability of recommending them for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Following is a discussion of the terms used in connection with roadless areas:

Roadless and Undeveloped Areas: are areas inventoried by the Forest Service as: (1) unroaded and undeveloped, 5,000 acres or larger, or (2) smaller and contiguous to designated wildernesses or primitive areas.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE): In April 1972 the Chief of the Forest Service directed an interdisciplinary team to: (1) develop criteria for selecting new study areas from the list of roadless and undeveloped areas, and (2) provide estimates of the potential costs and benefits associated with the alternative lists of roadless areas recommended for further study. This process was called Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

New Study Areas: are areas selected by the Forest Service for their apparent high potential as candidates for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. They are to be given indepth study to determine their availability and suitability for wilderness.

Quality Index: is a measure of the wilderness quality of a roadless area based on a scale of 0 (low) to 200 (high).

Effectiveness Index-Cost Ratio: permits the comparison of one roadless area to another, regardless of size. It is the product of size multiplied by the QI, divided by cost (value foregone).

There are no new study areas adjacent to the St. Joe River, however there are six non-selected roadless areas surrounding or adjacent to the St. Joe River. They are shown on the roadless area map.

Name	RARE Number	Acres	Quality Index	Effectiveness Index-Cost Ratio	Percent of Nat. Roadless Areas W Higher Rating
Heller Creek .....	..249	15,000	75	93.7500	68
Bean Bacon .....	..250	67,600	109	94.9536	35
Mosquito-Fly .....	..252	17,900	53	20.8505	89
Siwash .....	..253	23,300	44	5.4358	94
North Fork St. Joe	..254	23,500	63	78.7500	79
Storm Creek .....	..256	6,800	43	54.1481	94

While none of the areas adjacent to the St. Joe were selected as New Study Areas, each area will receive full consideration of all use values, including wilderness, as land use plans are developed for planning units. No activities can take place on these roadless areas which will jeopardize their wilderness value.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

HEYBURN STATE PARK

The 7,838-acre park, established in 1908, is the largest of Idaho's State Parks. The park includes Hidden, Chatcolet, and Benewah Lakes. Its chief attractions are fishing, swimming, boating, camping, and picnicking.

Some parts of the park are intensively developed; others remain undeveloped. Its present facilities include 140 campsites, 75 picnic sites, 2 picnic shelters, 13 kitchen shelters, 166 summer home leases, 33 shore leases, 93 boathouse leases, a motel, a swimming beach, three resorts, three marinas and two boat ramps.(51) The park also has hiking, snowmobile, and motorcycle trails.

Scenic

The scenic qualities of the St. Joe Valley are considered one of the greatest recreational assets of the valley. A study by the Water Resources Research Institute showed that recreationists on the St. Joe gave scenic beauty and sightseeing more excellent ratings than any of the other recreational opportunities listed. (9) The Forest Service used the Luna Leopold's "Quantitative Comparison of Some Aesthetic Factors Among Rivers" in rating the St. Joe River. This rating showed the scale of the St. Joe River character to be moderate but the scale of the valley character to be high in comparison with other scenic river values of the State and Nation. The scale of valley character compared similarly to that for such nationally famous areas as the Yellowstone River in Yellowstone National Park and the Snake River at Grand Teton National Park.(55)

Numerous features combine to make the St. Joe River an attractive scenic area. In upriver areas, this includes crystal clear water; numerous pools, riffles, and small falls; moss- and fern-covered cliffs to the water's edge; a

large variety of trees; the views of near and distant timber covered slopes interspersed with bear grass and brush field openings; and the wildlife including large ungulates, birds, fish and furbearers. Lower down the valley opens up more and the scenery includes the tranquil, shadowy waters of the lower Joe, the tree-lined levees, the pastoral scenes, the lushly vegetated hillsides, the osprey, and other wildlife.



Conrad Canyon

Geologic

The “ river which flows through the lakes” is a unique feature of the lower St. Joe.(57) Here the river flows for 6 miles between two narrow stringers of land which are surrounded by Benewah, Chatcolet, Round, Hidden, and Coeur d’Alene Lakes. These stringers of land are natural levees, formed over several thousand years through deposition of silt during periodic floods. These levees are evident from St. Joe City down, but the unique thing about the lower section is that there the narrow levees protrude above the water. This is not entirely a natural phenomenon. The Post Falls Dam maintains the summer season lake water level 7 feet above its former summer level. This higher water level covers the meadows adjacent to the levees.

At an elevation of 2,128 feet above sea level, the St. Joe River is often called the world’s highest navigable river. Navigation in this meaning refers to the present commercial tugboat use and the historic paddle wheel use.



St. Joe River flowing through Benewah, Round and Chatcolet Lakes.

Threatened or Endangered Species

The upper part of the St. Joe River is within an ecosystem thought to be occupied by a small population of grizzly bears. This animal is now listed as "Threatened."

The American osprey, a species of special concern, has diminished in numbers in some parts of the country. On the St. Joe the population is stable or even possibly increasing. The lower St. Joe is part of the largest osprey breeding area in the western U.S. (58). It is easy to observe these birds during the summer months when they perch on the shoreline trees waiting to dive for fish which venture close to the surface.

The westslope cutthroat which inhabits the St. Joe River, considered an endangered sub-species by some biologists, could be added to the official list of Worldwide Endangered Fauna in the future. This species flourishes only in clean unpolluted water; they are easily caught by fishermen and localized populations have been known to decrease with moderate fishing pressure. Recent limitations on fishing for this trout have resulted in a population increase.

Several colonies of the dominant genus of larger land snails, *Triodopsis*, were found along the lower half of the St. Joe River. These land snails may become candidates for the official list of threatened, or endangered, species of animals. The location of the genus *Triodopsis* may be confined to a few extremely restricted populations in the United States, one location being in the wet, talus slopes along the lower St. Joe.



One of many osprey nests along the lower St. Joe.

History and Historical Sites

Much of the early day history of the valley is recounted under the History section of this report. Some of the more historic sites are mentioned here. The first four sites may be suitable for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; the fifth site is already included.

EARLY MINING

Around the turn of the century various types of mining occurred above Red Ives. Old ditches, cabins, and dredge tailings give mute testimony to the hundreds of men who once toiled in this remote country.

EARLY TOWNS.

With the big timber boom of the early 1900s, towns (St. Joe City, Ferrell, Marble Creek, and Herrick) sprang up all along the St. Joe River. Not even ghost towns remain because many of the old buildings have disappeared. Some old buildings, however, still exist at St. Maries and St. Joe City.

MULLAN ROAD

This first road through north Idaho, built in 1859, crossed the St. Joe River near Mission Point. Remnants of the road can still be seen.

MISSION POINT

This first mission in Idaho, built in 1842, was used only 4 years before being moved to Cataldo. No remnants of the early mission exist. Early books contain paintings which show the location as being close to river mile 6.5.

AVERY RANGER STATION

This well-preserved log cabin in the town of Avery is a fine example of log cabin construction in the 1910 era. This is the only site within the St. Joe Valley which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



St. Maries waterfront in 1903

St. Maries Gazette Record

RESIDENTIAL SITES AND SUMMER HOMES

Small lots have been sold for residential and summer homesites at various points along the lower half of the St. Joe. Approximately 11 miles of waterfront has been subdivided into nearly 600 lots. Most of these lots have been sold but little development has taken place on them. Flood plain development is being held up because of the inability of owners to provide approved sewage treatment facilities for the homesites. As the demand for waterfront homes increases and as acceptable sewage treatment facilities are developed, an acceleration of construction can be expected.

Dikes are presently being raised to provide homesites along the river. Septic tank drainfields and buildings have been built on these dikes. Many homes, both mobile and permanent, have been erected on the flood plain. Flood plain zoning, required in Benewah and Shoshone Counties by July 1975 under the Federal Flood Insurance program, will limit this development in the flood plain.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND INDUSTRIAL USES

Above Avery there is no commercial or industrial development other than one small pack-in hunting and fishing resort, five seasonal outfitters and one railroad siding, a mile above Avery for loading logs on railroad cars. Some mineral prospecting is occurring.

From Avery down, there are a variety of developments scattered along the river. There are seven resorts or lodges which offer such services as gas, groceries, cafes, bars, motel units, trailer spaces, boats and, in one case, a museum. The towns of Avery, Calder, and St. Maries offer similar services.

There are 3 sawmills, a plywood mill, 3 cedar product mills, and a pole company near the river. By far the largest mill is the St. Maries Plywood mill which employs 250 people and has an annual payroll of over \$2.5 million. It expanded in 1974 to provide additional chipping and manufacturing facilities.

Logs are dumped into the river at five locations, rafted and then towed to Coeur d'Alene by tug boats. Other developments near the river include two logging camps, two truck to railroad transfer points, the railroad facilities at Avery, and several rock quarries near St. Maries.

St. Maries has complete shopping and medical facilities. It is the trade center for the valley.



Municipal and Industrial frontage at St. Maries.

MAJOR NONCONFORMING AREAS AND USES

Most of the St. Joe River and adjacent lands are in a truly scenic setting. There are, however, local situations that detract from the overall impression. Some can be easily rectified, but others present visual and other environmental impacts that cannot be so easily corrected.

The riverside area around the town of Avery has been used for various types of waste disposal in the past. The town has no sewage disposal system and much of the town's sewage flows directly into the river through several pipes. In addition, much of the bank is littered with such things as oil, bark and other log handling debris, trash and various types of landfills.

Although there are some exceptions, most of the industrial operations along the river at St. Maries are screened from the river users' view by well-vegetated dikes along the river.



Streambed modification near Calder.



Commercial development below St. Maries.

The most intensely developed riverside area is in the vicinity of Riverside Resort, about 5 miles below St. Maries. This is one of the few places where there is higher ground suitable for development near the river. The area is subdivided and is being developed with numerous permanent homes and mobile homes along with the resort-bar-cafe-motel complex. The resort expanded in 1973 and extends out over the river on pilings.



Pastoral setting on "The Shadowy St. Joe" above St. Maries.

Chapter 4

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement has been a key element throughout the entire St. Joe River Study. Various publics representing local, regional and national points of view have actively participated in the study. The State of Idaho contributed jointly in the study, and many State and Federal agencies have participated. Public concerns have been voiced at public meetings and workshops and through many letters and petitions to the Forest Service, elected officials, and newspaper editors. The news media has carried numerous articles on the many aspects of the study. Newspapers have published many letters to the editor reflecting many people's points of view. Opinion polls have been conducted by various groups. The Forest Service and State of Idaho have jointly published several brochures to aid in keeping people informed about the progress of the study. A citizen ad hoc advisory group was appointed by the St. Joe National Forest Supervisor. A summary of these activities and results are presented in this chapter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

More than 50 public meetings were sponsored by the Forest Service for the purpose of furthering public participation in the St. Joe River Study. The meetings began in 1970 when 15 meetings were conducted in North Idaho, Missoula, Montana, and Spokane, Washington. The objective of these early meetings was to present the study process and inform people about the possible impacts of including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

In April 1972 four workshops and public meetings were conducted in St. Maries, Coeur d'Alene, Avery, and Calder, Idaho, to provide the public with opportunities to comment on preliminary alternatives presented by the Forest Service.

These meetings helped identify various pros and cons of different management alternatives. It was at this time that widespread public awareness and concern developed over the possible addition of the St. Joe to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It became a very serious issue; concerns were voiced about impacts on the local economy and private property ownership rights if the river were included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

In September 1973 a series of seven public meetings was held to discuss various management alternatives, including a tentative recommendation by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Nearly 1,000 people attended meetings at St. Maries, Wallace, Coeur d'Alene, Moscow, and Boise, Idaho; Missoula, Montana; and Spokane, Washington. The results of these meetings and other public responses were published in a report entitled "Report on Public Response, St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study." A summary of that report is included under "Attitude and Opinion Surveys" in this study report.

Programs concerning the St. Joe River Study were presented to many commercial clubs; civic organizations; wildlife, conservation, and environmental groups; planning groups; and other organizations.

In August 1974 a public hearing was held at 4 locations to gather testimony concerning an announced Forest Service proposal to manage the upper river as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. About 300 people attended the St. Maries, Wallace, Coeur d'Alene and Boise meetings. The information gathered at those meetings, presented as part of the formal hearing record, was evaluated using the Codinvolve System. A summary of that analysis is included under "Attitude and Opinion Surveys."



PUBLICATIONS

Twelve publications were distributed to the public during the course of this study. The reports are listed here with the approximate number of copies distributed as part of the St. Joe River Study.

1. "ST. JOE RIVER STUDY." A four-page leaflet, published in March 1970 by the St. Joe National Forest. (Distribution - 2,000)
2. "WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS." An 18 page booklet by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of the Interior, published in September 1970. (Distribution - 500)
3. "PUBLIC LAW 90-542, THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT." About 350 copies of the act were distributed during the study.
4. "GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM UNDER SECTION 2, PUBLIC LAW 90-542." These guidelines were published February 1970 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of the Interior and distributed to about 600 people.
5. "SCENIC EASEMENT DIGEST FOR THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE CLEARWATER SYSTEM." Published by the Clearwater National Forest. Copies were distributed to about 400 people.
6. "ST. JOE RIVER, ALTERNATIVES FOR MANAGEMENT." Published April 1972 by the St. Joe National Forest. Copies were provided 200 people.
7. "ST. JOE RIVER, A SUMMARY REPORT OF INVENTORIES." Published in August 1973, by the Forest Service and State of Idaho, was distributed to about 200 people.
8. "THE ST. JOE RIVER STUDY, MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES." Published in August 1973 by the Forest Service and the State of Idaho in newspaper form; 4,000 copies were distributed.
9. "CONSERVATION EASEMENTS." A September 1973 draft, published by the Forest Service, was distributed to about 200 people.
10. "PROPOSED FIELD DRAFT REPORT, ST. JOE RIVER STUDY," Published by Forest Service in June 1974; distributed to 500 people, agencies, and groups. 150 pages.
11. "A PROPOSAL - 1974, ST. JOE RIVER." Published by Forest Service in June 1974; distributed to 3,000 people, agencies, and groups. 18 pages.
12. "WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS. Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement ST JOE RIVER." . USDA Forest Service, April 1, 1975 and September 1975. 700 copies; 194 pages.

ATTITUDE AND OPINION SURVEYS

Several surveys have been made to determine the attitudes and opinions of various "publics" in regard to Wild and Scenic Rivers and related topics such as water quality and development. Findings of five of these surveys are in this section.

1. "Analysis of Attitudes and Opinions of St. Joe River Basin Landowners toward Wild and Scenic Rivers," by Kjell Christophersen of the Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, December, 1972.(59)

In December of 1971 the Water Resources Research Institute sent a questionnaire to 327 people owning land along the St. Joe River. A total of 54.4 percent responded. The following three figures show how landowners who responded perceived economic effects of classifying the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and their opinions on classifying the river.

Perceived Economic Effects of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by Landowners				
	Value of Property	Personal Income	Area Economy	Taxes
Decrease	66	39	55	15
No Change	39	81	27	21
Increase	31	5	31	67
No Opinion	21	15	30	31
(Number of Responses)				

Landowner Opinions on Including Segments of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic River System			
	River Segments		
	St. Joe Lake to Red Ives	Red Ives to Avery	Avery to Beedle Point
Strongly favor	73	55	25
Mildly favor	19	24	10
Indifferent	9	12	8
Mildly oppose	5	14	10
Strongly oppose	18	31	89
No opinion	16	15	7
(Number of Responses)			

Landowner Preference for Classification of River Segments			
	River Segments		
	St. Joe Lake to Red Ives	Red Ives to Avery	Avery to Beedle Point
Do not include	18	31	87
Recreational	20	34	50
Scenic	23	56	9
Wild	81	18	4

2. "Attitudes and Opinions of Recreationists toward Wild and Scenic Rivers: A Case Study of the St. Joe River," by Kjell Christophersen of the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, October 1973.(9)

This report is based on interviews by Kjell Christophersen with 350 recreationists along the St. Joe River in 1971 and 1972. Fifty-three percent of those interviewed resided in Idaho. Some of the information gathered in the study is presented in the following tables.

Recreationists were asked to rank 19 recreational participation activities and other features using a poor, fair, good or excellent rating. Overall on all segments of the river on all 19 activities, the ratings were:

Excellent	57.7
Good	29.5
Fair	10.9
Poor	2.9

Activities and features which rated highest overall are shown here in order of highest rating.

1. Scenic beauty
2. Sightseeing
3. Free-flowing pure water
4. Escape from society
5. Camping
6. Communicating with nature
7. Photography

Recreation Participation by Interviewed People				
	Segment			
	Slack Water	Fast Water Below Avery	Fast Water Above Avery	% Entire Sample
Camping	28	64	193	19.8
Sightseeing	22	48	156	15.7
Fishing	30	52	142	15.6
Picnicking	26	36	132	13.5
Swimming	17	36	90	9.9
Hiking	11	24	101	9.4
Other	25	57	150	16.1
(Number of responses)				

The extent of recreation use, as perceived by respondents, was then determined. Sixty-seven and one-half percent thought the use was just right; 21.6 percent thought it too crowded; 5.5 percent thought the area not used enough; and 5.5 percent had no opinion.

Recreationists were against development (61 percent wanting the area left as is, 34 percent for recreation development, 3.5 percent wanting commercial, economic or other development and 1.5 percent with no opinion).

When asked what types of recreation facilities they wanted improved, the majority responded as follows:

More	Less	No Change
(Below Avery) Campgrounds Toilets Fireplaces Tables	Private homes Subdivision	(Above Avery) Campgrounds Toilets Fireplaces Tables
(Fast Water) Trails		(Slack Water) Trails
(Entire River) Litter Disposal		(Entire River) Parking Boat Launching Information Signs Concessions Lodges

Recreationists generally favored including the entire St. Joe in the National Wild and Scenic River System as shown in the following tabulations.

Recreationists' Preferences for Classifying Segments of the St. Joe River			
	St. Joe Lake to Red Ives	Red Ives to Avery	Avery to Beedle Point
Not Included	7	8	22
Recreational	35	68	288
Scenic	42	240	2
Wild	226	2	0
	(Number of Responses)		

Recreationists' Opinions Concerning Inclusion of St. Joe in the National Wild and Scenic River System			
	St. Joe Lake to Red Ives	Red Ives to Avery	Avery to Beedle Point
Strongly Favor	181	62	33
Mildly Favor	25	12	5
Indifferent	9	1	3
Mildly Oppose	3	0	0
Strongly Oppose	1	2	1
	(Number of Responses)		

3. "A Survey of Public Attitudes and Opinions on Idaho's Water Resources" for the Idaho Water Resource Board by Opinion Research West, Boise, Idaho, published December, 1973.(60)

This 1973 study polled 730 people from throughout Idaho in November and December. Several important findings relating to Wild and Scenic Rivers were related.

Included below are excerpts from the survey report.

State Wild & Scenic River Systems

As was observed in 1972, Idahoans overwhelmingly endorsed the proposition that the State should establish its own Wild & Scenic Rivers System so that control over internal waters would be in the hands of the State instead of the Federal Government. The results in 1972 showed that 70.1 percent favored the proposal. In 1973, the people of Idaho were asked whether or not they would be willing to commit Idaho tax dollars to support such a State system. A total of 61.0 percent reported they would approve this kind of use of tax dollars; 25.0 percent said "no"; and 14.0 percent have no opinion.

Preserve-Develop

The plurality of opinion among Idahoans is that the State should concentrate more on preserving its free-flowing streams (48.5 percent); however, the view is moderated slightly from 1972 (55.0 percent and a greater number suggested that a compromise of both postures is desirable (25.1 percent compared with 21.4 percent in 1972).

Minimum Water Flows

Idahoans are more decisive and considerably more emphatic in endorsing the setting of minimum water flows for fish and wildlife, recreation, and water quality than was true in 1972. Comparable year-to-year results were:

Question. . . Do you believe Idaho should have a law which would allow the State to obtain minimum water flows for fish and wildlife, recreation and water quality?

	1973	1972
Yes (Emphatically)	33.4	24.1
Yes (Not Emphatically)	31.2	32.7
Undecided	9.0	11.7
No (Not Emphatically)	11.1	10.8
No (Emphatically)	7.0	8.2
Don't Know	8.2	12.5

Strongest endorsement of such a law came from the Panhandle region with an endorsement of 74.7 percent. The public position is clearcut: people believe that the establishment and enforcement of minimum water flows are necessary.

Water Quality

Water pollution and general water quality continues to be a major concern to the people of Idaho. In 1973, 70.4 percent reported they believe water pollution is a problem. This compares with 70.7 percent in 1972. When asked to single out the most serious water problem in their own area, 29.6 percent selected "water quality, pollution," compared with 11.5 percent a year earlier; however, it is interesting to note that in the 1973 study 28.9 percent reported no water problem in their area as against 23.9 percent in 1972.

Regionally, the greatest concern over water quality is in the Panhandle where 83.9 percent cited it as a serious problem.

Urban Sprawl

This study took a close look at whether or not government should exert more stringent measures to contain and-or control: (1) urbanization of agricultural lands, (2) commercial and residential development on or near lakes and rivers and (3) development on flood plains. As can be seen below, a majority of Idahoans believe such constraints are desirable.

Question — Do you favor controls over the urbanization of agricultural lands?

Yes (emphatic)	34.4
Yes (not emphatic)	21.5
Undecided	7.8
No (not emphatic)	16.4
No (emphatic)	14.7
Don't Know	5.1

Question — What position do you think the State of Idaho should take with regard to commercial and residential development on or near lakes and rivers? Should it stop such development? Slow it? Encourage it? Do nothing? Or what?

Stop it	19.5
Slow it	32.7
Some control needed but each situation is different	29.5
Do nothing	4.7
Encourage it (not emphatic)	4.9
Encourage it (emphatic)	1.2
Other	2.2
Don't Know	5.2

Question — Should the State control the kinds of development on the flood plains of rivers and major streams?

Yes (emphatic)	35.6
Yes (not emphatic)	28.8
Some control needed but each situation is different	12.7
No (not emphatic)	6.6
No (emphatic)	3.8
Other	2.7
Don't Know	9.3

4. "Report on Public Response, St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study," Compiled by Brooks, Emerson, and Papenfuhs for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, December 1973.(61)

This is a compilation of data gathered during the last half of 1973 when 1,258 people expressed opinions concerning the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study. The response was received by the Forest Service in the form of 850 response forms, 76 letters, one petition with 31 signatures, 203 oral statements from seven public meetings, and 98 written statements. Eighty percent of the response came from Idaho, 15 percent other Northwest states, 4 percent other U.S., and 1 percent foreign. People living in the St. Joe Basin accounted for 27 percent of the input; 19 percent indicated they were landowners along the St. Joe.

People were given a choice of 3 alternatives: **Alternative A** was to not put any of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. **Alternative B** gave the respondent a chance to include various segments in the System. **Alternative C** was to classify the river as Wild above Spruce Tree Campground and Recreational below the campground. The percentage of respondents' support by alternative was:

Alternative A 40 percent (no classification)
Alternative B 23 percent (classify-respondent choice)
Alternative C 27 percent (classify-F.S. tentative recommendation)
Other Alternatives 3 percent
Didn't Say 7 percent

Of the 241 people who indicated they were landowners along the river, 78 percent favored Alternative A (no classification). Following tables show how people from different locations responded to various alternatives. Generally people residing in the valley were against including the St. Joe in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System while people outside the valley favored including the river in the system.

The last half of the Report, entitled "Public Response, St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study," deals with reasons and concerns the various "publics" had concerning inclusion of the St. Joe in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Hundreds of different concerns were expressed; all were evaluated in formulating the alternatives presented in chapter 7 of this report. The concerns expressed most often are:

- Concerns for maintaining the scenic and recreational qualities of the St. Joe Valley.
- Concerns for continued economic stability of the valley businesses and industries.
- Concerns about increased Federal Government controls on private lands in the valley.

These three tables summarize the public responses from the 1973 public meetings.

ALTERNATIVES

- A — No classification
 B — Classify - Respondent Choice
 C — Classify - Forest Service tentative recommendation

OVERALL PREFERENCE

River Segments							
Classification	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wild	583	7	5	4	1	1	2
Scenic	9	38	2	1	134	1	143
Recreation	497	508	543	546	565	569	565
Unclassified	59	46	44	42	43	42	44
Other	4	540	551	536	403	526	395
No Comment	106	119	113	111	112	119	109
Total	1258	1258	1258	1258	1258	1258	1258

- 1 - St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Campground
 2 - Spruce Tree Campground to Avery
 3 - Avery to Marble Creek
 4 - Marble Creek to Slack Water
 5 - Slack Water to Dikes
 6 - Dikes to Mission Point
 7 - Mission Point to Beedle Point

ALTERNATIVES FAVORED BY RESIDENCE

	Local	North Idaho	Other Idaho	Pacific Northwest	Other U.S.	Foreign	Total
Alt. A	278	116	40	37	25	0	496
Alt. B	25	130	38	76	10	0	279
Alt. C	13	122	163	48	21	1	368
Other	4	14	9	9	0	0	36
None Received	28	38	2	10	1	0	79
Total	348	420	252	180	57	1	1258

ALTERNATIVES FAVORED BY FORMAL GROUPS

	Landowner	Resource Industry	Fish & Wildlife	Environmental	Governmental	Other
Alt. A	18	35	0	0	5	3
Alt. B	0	17	16	20	2	1
Alt. C	0	1	6	14	0	5
Other	0	2	1	0	0	1
None Stated	0	2	1	2	2	1
Total	18	57	24	36	9	11

5. "Analysis of Public Response to the Forest Service proposal to include the St. Joe River in Idaho in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System," by Papenfuhs and Emerson, for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, October 1974.

This report is a compilation of data gathered in conjunction with a formal public hearing concerning the Forest Service proposal to recommend including the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In that proposal, the lower 59.3 miles of the river could be included in the National System within 2 years of the inclusion of the upper section, but only upon application by the State of Idaho.

The response was received by the hearings officer in the form of two petitions with 36 signatures, 81 oral statements at four hearing locations, and 497 letters, written statements, and response forms containing 660 signatures. Eighty-five percent of the response came from Idaho, 10 percent from other Northwest states and 5 percent other U.S. People living in the St. Joe Basin accounted for 32 percent of the input.

About three-fourths of the people testifying at the hearing were opposed to classifying any part of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Those people who were in favor of classifying part of the river generally favored including the entire river in the National System or at least putting the entire river in if State and local authorities did not take action to assure protection of Wild and Scenic River values.

The following table summarizes the public response concerning classification of various segments of the river.

Summary Table of Public Response 1974 Public Hearing				
	No Classification	Include in System	Conditional State and Local	For Classification
St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree	530	221		
Spruce Tree to No. Fork	530	221		
N. Fork to Forest Boundary	542	172	111	21
Forest Boundary to Mission Point ..	562	54	18	21
Mission Point to Beedle Point	562	147	18	21

The following supportive reasons, opinions, and concerns were most often expressed at the hearing, first by people favoring no classification of the river and secondly by those favoring classification.

Reasons For Not Including the River in the National System:

1. Landowner Rights
2. Need for Local Controls
3. Expansion of Government Controls
4. Multiple Uses
5. Cost
6. Overuse by Recreationists
7. Keep "As Is"

Reasons For Including the River in the National System:

1. Control of Development
2. Protecting and Preserving the River
3. Need for Federal Control
4. Protection of Water, Land and Air Quality
5. Aesthetics
6. Fish and Wildlife Resources
7. Recreational Use

Alternatives to the Forest Service proposal were presented by the St. Joe Valley Association and the Friends of the St. Joe. Responses favoring these two alternatives accounted for 55 percent and 12 percent respectively of the total response received. The St. Joe Valley Association did not want the St. Joe included in the National System. The Friends of the St. Joe wanted most of the river included immediately with the remainder being included if State and local authorities did not take action to protect river values. Other responses were made by people favoring part or all of the river being classified and those favoring no classification; those favoring classification submitted a few more responses.

AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In December 1970 a 10-man citizen advisory committee was appointed by the St. Joe National Forest Supervisor. Its purpose was to provide landowners and user groups interested and concerned about the St. Joe River with a collective means for expressing their views; to develop local interest; and to provide a two-way flow of information between the various interested user groups and the Forest Service.

Six members of the advisory group presented a petition to the Forest Service which stated they opposed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and opposed including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

ELECTED OFFICIAL INVOLVEMENT

The Idaho congressional delegation, State legislators, county commissioners, and mayors of local communities were periodically supplied with information concerning the progress of the study. The Forest Service was asked on occasion to provide information to various elected officials seeking specific answers for concerned citizens. In October 1971 a field trip was conducted to acquaint various elected officials with the study and for a closeup look at the river.

AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

Many State and Federal agencies and commissions provided information, assembled reports, reviewed publications, and otherwise contributed to this study. A list of the agencies who were consulted is included in the Environmental Impact Statement. Those who contributed are listed under acknowledgments in the front of this publication.

Chapter 5

LAND USE CONSIDERATIONS

Land uses in the St. Joe Valley vary from intensive small lot subdivision and industrial areas to vast areas of open and green space with superb scenery. The purpose of this chapter is to review major existing and potential land use capabilities and suitabilities along with their compatibility with Wild and Scenic River values.

Definitions

Capability, Land Use - The ability of the land to support a particular land use. It is determined by the sensitivity of the land to disturbance and its inherent productivity.

Suitability, Land Use - The degree to which the land is desirable to man for management for a particular land use. It is determined by the utility of the land for man's use as opposed to the land's sensitivity and productivity. Convenience, access, costs, and other use related factors are important in determining suitability for a land use.

Compatibility with Wild and Scenic River Values - The degree with which traditional land uses can co-exist with Wild and Scenic River values as expressed in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Section 10(a) of the Act states:

"Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features."

There are four major landforms along the St. Joe River; the flood plain, valley benches and terraces, riverbreaks and steep mountainsides, and the moderately sloped uplands. Each is discussed separately because the land use limitations are similar within each landform type.



FLOOD PLAINS

The flood plain of the St. Joe River is narrow in the upper two-thirds of the river. Only a few hundred acres of isolated low lands are flooded above Marble Creek. Below Marble Creek the flood plain widens to over a mile in the lower reaches of the St. Joe Valley. Approximately 12,000 acres are periodically flooded. Diking has reduced the incidence of flooding on approximately 3,900 acres of land and virtually eliminated flooding in the city of St. Maries.

Flood plain Land Use Capability, Suitability, and Compatibility with Wild and Scenic River Values

	Capa- bility	Suita- bility	Compatibility w/W&SR Values
Agriculture	Med-High	High	High
Structures	Low	Med	Low
Wildlife Habitat	High	High	High
Recreation Use	High	High	Med-High
Recreation Dev.	Med	High	Med-High
Dredge Mining	Med	High	Low
Scenery	High	High	High
Water Production	High	High	High

Structures are rated very low primarily because their presence, in an area subject to periodic flooding, could result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and government services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and the impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare. These losses are caused by: (1) the cumulative effect of obstructions increased flood heights and velocities and (2) uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated or otherwise protected from flood damages.

Land use capability for agriculture and recreation developments is medium because of the potential damage caused by flooding. Dredge mining is also rated moderate but primarily because of sensitivity of this land-form to the disturbance caused.

Many of the values which make the St. Joe eligible for National Wild and Scenic River designation are included in the flood plain area. Some of the most important values include the scenery and esthetics which encompass such things as the cottonwood-lined shores, pastoral scenes, abundant wildlife, marshes, lakes and the river itself. Historic sites such as the Mullan Road and early day homesteads are in this area. The levees which define "the river which flows through the lakes" are a unique geologic feature. These then are the values that would receive primary emphasis under Wild and Scenic River management. Subdivisions and developments which would either cause flooding or be subject to loss from flooding and which detract from other river values would not be favored. Dredge mining in the upriver reaches would not be allowed; it would have adverse effects on water quality, cutthroat trout populations, and spectacular backcountry river scenery.

VALLEY BENCHES AND TERRACES

The valley benches and terraces are the most valuable lands in the St. Joe Valley because they are suitable for a wide variety of uses and are of limited extent. Within one-quarter mile of the St. Joe River there are only 2,500 acres of this land type (6 percent of the total land area). The towns and communities of St. Maries, Chatcolet, Calder, Marble Creek, Avery, and Red Ives are on these land types.

Valley Benches and Terraces Land Use
Capability, Suitability and Compatibility
with Wild and Scenic River Values

	Capa- bility	Suita- bility	Compatibility w/W&SR Values
Agriculture	Med-High	High	High
Structures	High	High	Med-High
Wildlife Habitat	High	High	High
Recreation Use	High	High	Med-High
Recreation Dev.	High	High	Med-High
Mining	Low	Med	Low
Scenery	Med	High	High
Water Production	High	High	High
Timber Harvest	High	High	Med

Mining is rated as low or medium on this land type because the land type is not known to contain valuable minerals except for some garnet sand and gold in the Red Ives area. Scenic viewing is rated medium to high because the undulating or flat terrain generally affords poor views of the river environment and are not readily seen from the river environment. Some agricultural lands are rated medium because of moderate productivity and a short growing season. Most other uses are highly suitable on this land type.

Most of these valley benches and terraces within the river corridor have been subdivided and built upon. The Wild and Scenic River values include historic sites such as the original mission site at Mission Point and the old ranger station at Avery. In some cases the scenic view is important. Where structures would encroach on a presently natural landscape, management should protect and preserve the historic sites and scenic resources. Some type of controls such as setback requirements or vegetative screening may be appropriate to preserve certain Wild and Scenic River values.

RIVERBREAKS AND STEEP MOUNTAINSIDES

This land type consists of the steep lands which surround most of the St. Joe River bottom-lands. Slopes vary in steepness from 25 percent to 100 percent. Nearly two-thirds of the land within one-quarter mile of the St. Joe River are this landform type. Generally the north-facing slopes are timber covered while the south-facing slopes contain large areas of brush, grass and rock along with timber. Because of soil and topographic limitations many potential uses are poorly suited to these hillsides.

Riverbreaks and Steep Mountainsides Land Use
Capability, Suitability and Compatibility
with Wild and Scenic River Values

	Capa- bility	Suita- bility	Compatibility w/W&SR Values
Agriculture	Low	Low	Low
Structures	Med	Low	Low
Wildlife Habitat	High	High	Med
Recreation Use	Med	High	Med
Recreation Dev.	Low	Low	Low
Mining	Med	High	Low
Scenery	High	High	High
Water Production	High	High	High
Timber Harvest	Med	High	Med

Generally those uses which do not require developments are best suited to this land type. The steep slopes, shallow soils, moderate to high erosion hazards, and cut-bank slump hazards all present limitations which diminish the opportunity for development. Road access is difficult, expensive and, in some cases, impossible without serious adverse consequence.

The primary values of these steep lands for Wild and Scenic Rivers are their potential for wildlife habitat, quality water production, and scenic views. Other uses with medium suitability such as recreation use, timber production, and mining could be allowed if appropriate measures were taken to minimize the impact on Wild and Scenic River values. For example, hunting and hiking are appropriate recreation uses and some types of mining and timber harvest might be compatible with protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers values.

MODERATELY SLOPED UPLANDS

These lands include the gentle terrain located either on the hillsides or on the plateaus above the steep land. This is a fluvial landform with a loess cap. Only a few hundred acres of this landform are within one-quarter mile of the river.

Moderately Sloped Uplands Land Use Capability,
Suitability and Compatibility with
Wild and Scenic River Values

	Capa- bility	Suita- bility	Compatibility w/W&SR Values
Agriculture	Low-Med	Low-Med	High
Structures	High	Med	High
Wildlife Habitat	High	High	High
Recreation Use	High	Med	High
Recreation Dev.	High	Med	High
Mining	High	Med-High	Med-High
Scenery	Med	Med	High
Water Production	High	High	High
Timber Harvest	High	High	Med-High

Some of the limitations to developing these areas include generally poor access, relatively poor climatic conditions, and some erosion problems.

There are few Wild and Scenic River values on this landform as these uplands are generally hidden from the view of people on the river or highway. The greatest potential impact on Wild and Scenic River values would be by access roads which would cross scenic viewing areas to reach the gentle landforms. Most other uses would be compatible with Wild and Scenic River values if precautions are taken to protect the quality of water flowing into the St. Joe River.

Chapter 6

WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER POTENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides that certain selected rivers with their immediate environments be preserved in their free-flowing condition and protected. It also provides that if a river is included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System it shall be classified and segments be designated as follows:

1. "*Wild River areas* - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible, except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

2. "*Scenic River areas* - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads."

3. "*Recreational River areas* - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."



**Summary of Attributes of the Three River Classifications for
Inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System¹**

Wild	Scenic	Recreational
1. Free-flowing. Low dams, diversion works or other minor structures which do not inundate the natural riverbank may not bar consideration as wild. Future construction restricted.	1. Free-flowing. Low dams, diversion works or other minor structures which do not inundate the natural riverbank may not bar consideration. Future construction restricted.	1. May have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Water should not have characteristics of an impoundment for any significant distance. Future construction restricted.
2. Generally inaccessible by road. One or two inconspicuous roads to the area may be permissible.	2. Accessible by road which may occasionally bridge the river area. Short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well screened roads or railroads may be permitted.	2. Readily accessible, with likelihood of paralleling roads or railroads along riverbanks and bridge crossings.
3. Shorelines essentially primitive. One or two inconspicuous dwellings and land devoted to production of hay may be permitted. Watersheds natural-like in appearance.	3. Shoreline largely primitive. Small communities limited to short reaches of total area. Agricultural practices which do not adversely affect river area may be permitted.	3. Shoreline may be extensively developed.
4. Water quality meets minimum criteria for primary contact recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics ² and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream.	4. Water quality should meet minimum criteria for desired types of recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics ² and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream, or is capable of and is being restored to that quality.	4. Water quality should meet minimum criteria for desired types of recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics ² and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream, or is capable of and is being restored to that quality.

¹From Guidelines for Evaluating Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Areas Proposed For Inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Under Section 2, Public Law 90-542.

²Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968.

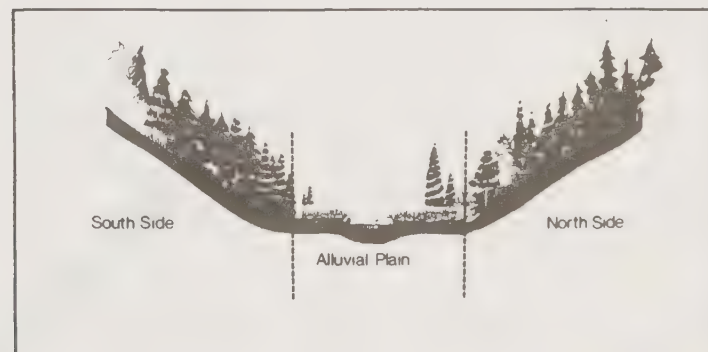
ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION ELIGIBILITY

For the purpose of analyzing the potential classification eligibility of the various river segments, seven sections were identified. Each segment contains landscape features which are similar throughout the length of the segment but noticeably different from adjacent segments. The water quality in each segment exceeds those standards needed to meet criteria for the river to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Campground

This 26.6-mile-long headwater segment of the river is a high quality free-flowing stream with no dams or diversions. Early-day mining activities altered a few portions of the natural riverbanks but today these areas have revegetated and are largely undiscernible. Most of the area is roadless but a low standard road comes into the corridor at Yankee Bar Creek and extends up 5 miles to Wisdom Creek with side roads going up Medicine and California Creeks. Dense stands of timber screen the roads from the river. One timber bridge crosses the river at Bluebells Creek. A foot trail runs along the length of this segment and shorelines are primitive. There is one rustic hunting lodge near Ruby Creek and several abandoned log cabins further upstream.

This segment represents a vestige of primitive America and could be classified as a Wild River Area.



Typical Cross Section
St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Campground

Spruce Tree Campground to North Fork of the St. Joe

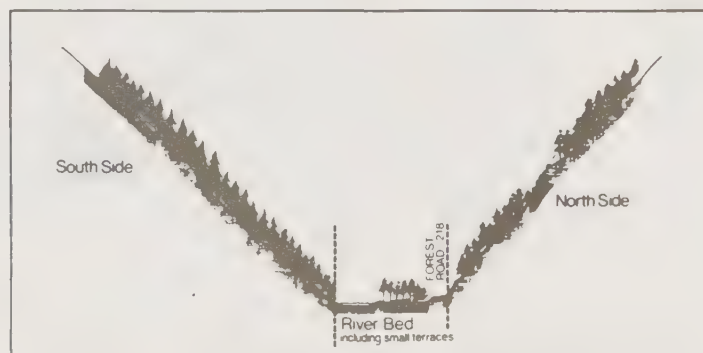
This 39.7-mile-long river segment flows through a deep "V"-shaped canyon where mountain slopes rise abruptly from the water's edge. There are no dams or diversions. The St. Joe River Road closely parallels the entire north side of the river and approximately one-third of its length encroaches on the river. There is also a 1-mile railroad spur between the road and river upstream from Avery. Other widely dispersed development along this section consists of two summer homes, an Idaho Fish and Game cabin, Red Ives Ranger Station, four bridges and eight campgrounds. There are 23 trails and 14 roads leading up side drainages.

Because of the high incidence of road encroachment on the river, this segment is considered to qualify as a Recreational River Area.

North Fork of St. Joe River to Marble Creek

This 12.8-mile river segment continues flowing through a narrow, deep "V"-shaped canyon with few flats or benches suitable for development. There are no dams or diversions to obstruct the free flow of the river. The St. Joe River Road parallels the south side and a railroad the north side of the river. The two major areas of development are Avery and Hoyt Flat with a total population of about 200. There is also a subdivision with about 12 lots on the north side of the river near Blackjack Creek with a few cabins. There are no other developments in this segment.

This segment is considered to qualify as a Recreational River Area because of the close proximity of buildings, the road, and railroad to the river.

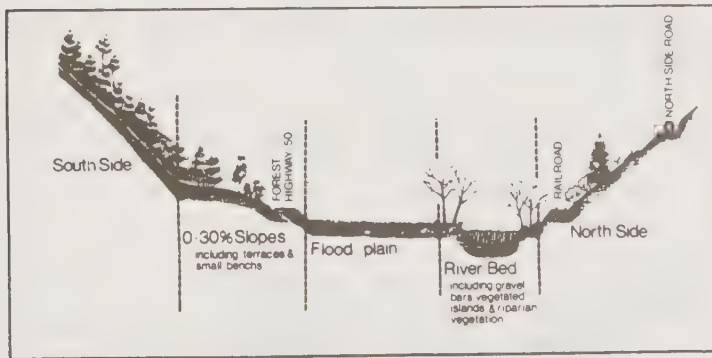


Typical Cross Section
Spruce Tree Campground to the North Fork

Marble Creek to Falls Creek

Through this 19.2-mile segment the river valley widens to about 1,000 feet. It flows freely and unobstructed. The road and railroad continue along the edge of the flood plain. Bottomland, once completely timber covered, now contains many cleared meadows. Gentle terrain lies above the flood plain which contains about 25 rural residences, small farms and commercial services. Part of the small town of Calder lies within one-quarter mile of the river.

Again, because of the close proximity of buildings, the road, and railroad to the river, this area is also considered to qualify as a Recreational River Area.



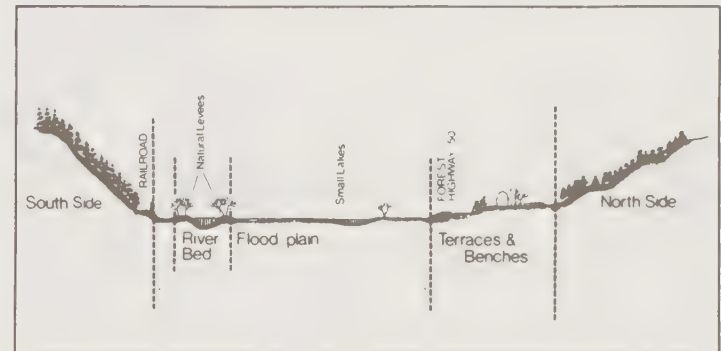
Typical Cross Section
Marble Creek to Falls Creek

Falls Creek to Bells Lake

This uppermost 15.1-mile slackwater segment flows through a broader flood plain averaging 2,200 feet wide and is bounded by timber and brush-covered slopes. The river averages 16 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The water

is called slack water because it has little current in the summer time. The Post Falls Dam raised the summer time water level of Lake Coeur d'Alene about seven feet but did not significantly change the character of the St. Joe because most of this segment of the river was slack water before the dam. The road and railroad which follow along the edge of the flood plain are visible from the river only at a few places. There are about 25 rural residences and small farms along this segment. Most of them are located on upland benches away from the river. Only a few of the older homesteads are on the natural levees along the river. Cattle graze on many of the meadows along the banks lined with cottonwood trees. The Shadowy St. Joe Campground is the only campground. There is one log transfer point where logs are put in the river for towing to Coeur d'Alene. About 100 lots have been subdivided on the south side of the river but no development has taken place on these lots.

This segment, because of its general inaccessibility and lack of development, could qualify as a Scenic or Recreational River Area.

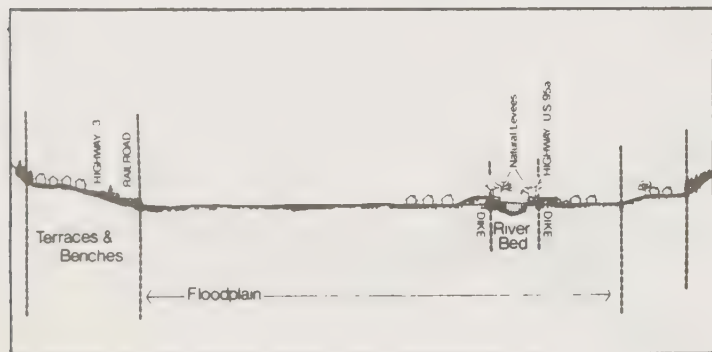


Typical Cross Section
Falls Creek to Bells Lake

Bells Lake to Mission Point

This 12.3 mile segment flows through a broad valley. Dikes have been erected along most of the banks to reduce the incidence of flooding. They are generally well vegetated with cottonwood trees and brush. The town of St. Maries lies along this segment. There is some development on the dikes and higher ground adjacent to the river as well as boat houses and docks on the river. Over 300 lots have been subdivided along this segment but less than half are developed. A paved highway follows the north bank of the river on the dike. There is one bridge crossing. The two areas of greatest development are near St. Maries and at Riverside, about four miles below St. Maries. Several industrial operations are located near the river including a plywood mill, a pole yard, a sawmill and several log dumps.

This segment is considered to qualify as a Recreational River Area

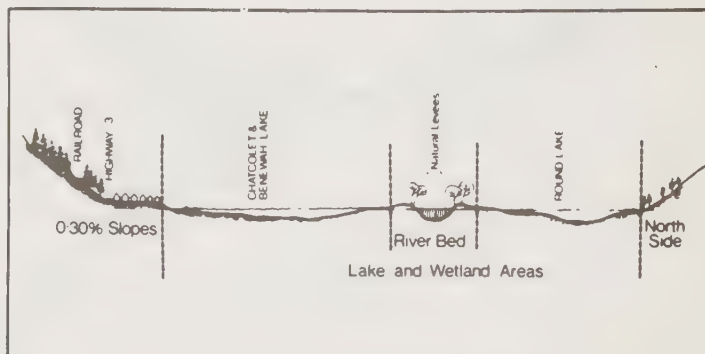


Typical Cross Section
Bells Lake to Mission Point

Mission Point to Beedle Point

This lower 6.4 miles of river is where the St. Joe is known as "The River flowing through the Lakes." The river is bordered by tree lined banks on natural levees and is surrounded by Benewah, Round, Chatcolet, and Hidden Lakes. When the Post Falls Dam raised the water level it caused the individual lakes to flood all but the higher levees along the river. Over two-thirds of this area is in public ownership, with Heyburn State Park accounting for most of the public land. Numerous osprey nest along this segment. Improvements consist of the Silvertip log dump on the upper part and a railroad bridge over the lower end. Also toward the lower end are several cabins built on the levees and numerous floating homes in the Hidden Lake part of Heyburn State Park. Motor boat use is very heavy.

This area could qualify as a Scenic or Recreational river area.



Typical Cross Section
Mission Point to Beedle Point

Chapter 7

ALTERNATIVES

The purpose of this chapter is to review, analyze and evaluate alternatives relating to possible inclusion of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Seven alternatives are evaluated. These were selected from hundreds of potential alternatives which could be evaluated when one considers including combinations of various river segments, types of classification, and river management options. The seven represent a range of management options open under Wild and Scenic River guidelines which vary from optimal economic returns to preserving environmental quality. Public involvement during the study generally indicated that these alternatives encompassed the range of proposals which meet the desires of various publics.

Each plan is evaluated by its potential to promote the quality of life and by reflecting society's preferences for attainment of the objectives defined below.

1. To enhance national economic development by increasing the value of the Nation's output of goods and services and improving national economic efficiency.
2. To enhance the quality of the environment by the management, conservation, preservation, creation, restoration, or improvement of the quality of certain natural and cultural resources and ecological systems.
3. To enhance regional development through increases in the region's income, increases in employment, and improvement in its economic base, environment and social well-being.

Alternative A, which would not include any of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, would involve the least amount of additional Government controls. Some people would perceive this plan as making optimum contributions towards achieving a national economic development objective. Alternative B, which would include the entire river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, would involve Federal administration that would protect Wild and Scenic River values which would emphasize the contributions to the environmental quality objective. The other alternatives show physical, technological, legal, and public policy constraints reflecting tradeoffs between the national economic development and environmental quality objectives.

Alternative A. **AS IS.** This alternative evaluates probable impacts if none of the St. Joe River is put in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and continues to be managed without the restraints of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. National Forest lands, which comprise about one-half the land in the river corridor, are presently managed to provide a combination of public benefits. When resource use conflicts, scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, water quality and usefulness are given priority over short term exploitation.

Alternative B. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ENTIRE RIVER — FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.** The entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accord with the river plan developed for the river under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The boundary would average nearly one-quarter mile on each side of the river, following legal subdivision, survey lines and features. There would be 26.6 miles of Wild river classification on the upper river above Spruce Tree Campground, 21.5 miles of Scenic river classification on the portion from Falls Creek to the dikes near St. Maries and on the lower end below Mission Point, and the remaining 84 miles would be classified as a Recreational river.

Alternative C. **NATIONAL SYSTEM WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST — STATE ACTION BELOW BOUNDARY**

(RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE)

The upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from St. Joe Lake to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest, would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 72.8 miles, the uppermost 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 46.2 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreational River Area.

The lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River flow predominately through State and private land. On these lands the State and/or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study. The State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect those values through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Alternative D. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE AVERY.** The uppermost 65.8 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accord with a plan developed for the river under provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Below Avery the State and County governments, as well as private landowners, would have a full range of options to consider, including continuing as is, comprehensive planning and zoning, or requesting that the lower river also be included in the National System. The analysis evaluated the lower river the same as in Alternative A.

Alternative E. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE AVERY with COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING or NATIONAL SYSTEM BELOW.** The uppermost 65.8 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accordance with a plan developed for the river under provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. If the lower 66.3 miles receive protection of Wild and Scenic River values by the State and/or local governments by July 1, 1978, then that portion of the river would not become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System unless requested by the State of Idaho. If adequate planning and controls are not in effect the entire river would become a component of the National System as proposed in Alternative B.

Alternative F. **STATE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM INCLUDING the ST. JOE.** The State would designate the entire St. Joe as one of Idaho's Wild and Scenic Rivers. Federal lands could be managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management under a cooperative agreement which would assure protection of Wild and Scenic River values. No Federal monies would be available from the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Money may be available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Alternative G. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE FALLS CREEK**
(GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION)

The upper 98.3 miles of the St. Joe River from St. Joe Lake to the steel bridge above Falls Creek would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 98.3 miles, the upper most 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 71.7 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreation River Area. That 25.5 miles of the river below the National Forest boundary to the steel bridge above Falls Creek is to be designated and administered as Recreational for only that portion of the river below the high water line.

The lower 33.8 miles of the St. Joe River below the steel bridge would not be included in the National System and would continue to be managed without the restraints of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

This alternative was evaluated on the basis that the lower 33.8 miles below Falls Creek would not be included in the system. It is recognized however, that the State and county governments, as well as private landowners would have a full range of options to consider as in Alternative D to protect the river environment.

Designating only that portion of the river below the high water line between Falls Creek and the National Forest boundary would ensure maintenance of the free flowing condition of the river but would not seem to protect the immediate environment as suggested in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES WHICH WERE ANALYZED BUT NOT EVALUATED

"Friends of the St. Joe" Alternative

This alternative proposes Wild river classification of the upper 26.6 miles of river and Scenic river classification of the 46.2 mile segment from Spruce Tree campground to the National Forest boundary and the 6.4 mile segment from Mission Point to Beedle Point. The segment from the National Forest boundary to Mission Point would be a study section for a possible local/state management and control program as set forth in Forest Service Alternative E, which would give the State of Idaho until July 1, 1977, to provide a plan for the river; if not done, the entire river would be included in the National system.

Reasons Alternative Was Not Evaluated

1. Proposal was similar to alternative E, with addition of 6.4 miles to immediate designation under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and a Scenic instead of Recreational designation for the Spruce Tree campground to the National Forest Boundary segment.

2. Forest Service interpretation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and guidelines for evaluating Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System under Section 2, Public Law 90-542, does not seem to allow scenic designation of the Spruce Tree campground to the National Forest Boundary. Guidelines for Scenic river segments state, "Scenic river areas will not include long stretches of conspicuous and well-traveled roads closely paralleling the riverbank."

This entire segment contains a fairly well-traveled road closely paralleling the river. The guidelines further state "A modest amount of diversion, straightening, riprapping, and other modifications of the waterway would not preclude a river from being considered for classification as a Scenic river." On this segment about one-third of the road encroaches upon the river and requires riprapping. This is considered to be more than a modest amount.

"The Saint Croix Formula" Alternative

This alternative was suggested by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It is somewhat similar to the Forest Service proposal (Alternative C.)

This alternative would include the entire river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System with administration of the lower portion by State and local agencies. Designation of the 59.3-mile segment outside the National Forest could be contingent upon the development of a management plan prepared jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriate agencies of the State, plus an application from the Governor for such designation and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reasons Alternative Was Not Evaluated

1. Through a Senate Joint Memorial No. 125 the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho requested that the Congress of the United States not classify the St. Joe River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A copy of this memorial is in the appendix. This memorial passed with near unanimous consent. Thus, it appears unlikely that the State could obtain necessary legislative action needed to administer the St. Joe River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

2. If the State or local agencies could not or did not develop a management plan for the lower St. Joe river, it would remain as a component of the National System with no management plan. The impact of national publicity showing the river as a component of the National System would be to increase use. This increased use without a management plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values would be detrimental.

3. If a stipulation were put in this alternative that the Federal Government would manage the lower 59.3 miles of river if the State and local agencies did not develop and implement a plan by a specific date, then the alternative would be similar to the evaluated alternative B or E.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

In January 1974 the Forest Service contracted with Dr. Walter R. Butcher, a professor of Agricultural Economics at Washington State University, to evaluate economic impacts of including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. His findings are presented in a publication titled "An Evaluation of Some Possible Economic Impacts of Classifying the St. Joe River into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System", (15) authored by Dr. Butcher and Kjell Christophersen. A summary of their findings is presented here.

Timber Harvest

On private lands near the river timber harvesting would probably be minimal in the absence of Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions. In relation to the total amount of commercial timber in the river basin, a curtailment of timber harvesting on private lands near the river would not significantly affect the timber industry as a whole. On public lands the level of timber harvesting would not be affected by Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions.

Transportation

The existing network of roads on top of the drainages could adequately accommodate the future volumes of timber involved without the necessity of building bridges to connect with the main corridor road along the river. However, even with Wild and Scenic Rivers classification roads could be constructed if needed and deemed economically justified.

Industry

Should plant expansion among corridor forest production industries become necessary, Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions would not prohibit such expansion beyond corridor boundaries.

Agriculture

Expansion of agricultural production onto now idle or timbered land would be restricted, but this is not likely to be a problem because unfavorable soil characteristics would, generally, not permit such expansion.

Mining

Mining operators in the St. Joe River basin would be required to take measures to protect water quality whether the river is classified or not.

Land Development

A large portion of Butcher's report dealt with small lot subdivisions and more details are presented here.

Wild and Scenic Rivers classification for the St. Joe River would definitely affect recreational land development along the river since restrictions would effectively prohibit the production of small subdivided lots. The loss of this development option is a very real economic loss to the landowner. It may be entirely potential rather than a presently tangible source of return.

The estimated price of developed land was obtained by researching past records. Based on those observations an equation was developed for estimating the price of other lands.

Results indicate rural productive uses are relatively unimportant, but river frontage and closeness to St. Maries are important price determinants. The flood variable was highly insignificant and suggests that buyers are unaware of potential flood hazards or are willing to accept the risk that flooding will not cause substantial damage to their properties. If land were subdivided into one-half-acre lots, with river frontage of 86 feet, the average value of land would be about \$5,436 per acre; development

costs would be about \$1,120 per acre, leaving a net value of \$4,316 per acre. If a discount rate of 10 percent and a compounded 6 percent appreciation in land values are used, the net present value of development rights is shown to be about \$2,600 per acre. This value applies to the land expected to be sold by the year 2000.

The most important Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions would be the amount of land that could be considered for development and the minimum size of lot that can be sold for residential purposes.

Classification would appear likely to have most effect upon the developable area through restrictions against building on lands subject to flooding, sewage disposal problems, or otherwise unsuited for residential use. Development has been occurring on these lands, but it is possible that these same lands might be excluded from development by county or State regulations even if the St. Joe River is not included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Restrictions limiting the minimum size of lots to two acres would decrease the price of subdivided land by more than 50 percent per acre. A 5-acre minimum lot size restriction would have a somewhat lesser impact. The possibility exists that protection afforded to the river under classification would enhance its value and attractiveness as a recreation homesite and the price of all size lots could rise well above present price levels.

The most likely situation to occur without restrictions is small lot subdivision occurring close by the river. The present value of total development sales to the year 2000 would equal approximately \$1.4 million. If the river were classified with Scenic and Recreational River segments and minimum lot size restriction of 5 and 2 acres, respectively, and building was allowed in the flood plain, then the present value of total development sales to the year 2000 would be about \$4 million. This is because more acres would be sold even though at a lower price.

If strict flood plain restrictions are implemented the total development sales by the year 2000 would be about \$1.4 million with lot size restrictions and about \$1.2 million with no restrictions.

In summary, if the assumption is valid that a constant number of lots (53 per year) is sufficient to satisfy demand regardless of lot sizes, then minimum size restrictions would mean a larger number of acres along the river would be developed by the year 2000. Without restrictions only a few acres would be developed at scattered points along the river.

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The following section contains a display and accounting system for analyzing seven alternatives. Included are relevant beneficial and adverse effects of plan implementation on economic, environmental and social factors. Estimating these effects is undertaken to measure and show the net changes generated by the alternative plans.

It is realized that priorities and preferences of people reviewing this plan will vary and, accordingly, there will not be full agreement on whether certain effects are beneficial or adverse, or on the relative trade-offs between objectives. However, the ratings presented show what the Forest Service considered to be the affected group's priorities and preferences.

The first part of the analysis compares the potential of the 7 alternatives to fulfill various factors of the "multi objectives". Figure 1 compares economic factors and Figure 2 compares environmental factors. Both monetary and nonmonetary benefits and adverse effects are displayed using value ratings. A contribution value rating of ten means that alternative is considered to be approximately ten times more beneficial than an alternative rated one and twice as beneficial as an alternative rated five. This first part of the analysis rates only the alternatives as they affect individual factors. Figures 1 and 2 do not show which factors are most important as a total of 100 points is used with each factor.

The relative importance of the individual factors is indicated in the second part of the analysis. It is in that step where differences of opinion become apparent. Individuals and groups have different values and naturally hold different economic, environmental, and social viewpoints. To show how people with different values may view the relative importance of the various factors, three different sets of weightings were used. In the first set, those factors which tend to contribute to economic development are stressed. Factors such as resource yields, transportation, and flood control are shown as being much more important than historic and archeologic resources.

The items contributing to environmental quality are weighted more heavily in the second set. Items such as water, land, and air quality are given higher value ratings.

In the third set a combination of factors are stressed which would tend to provide for regional development. Both economic and environmental factors are stressed. Figure 3 shows how values were allotted for the three sets.

The next step is to combine the first two steps which were alternative comparisons and factor weighting. In the third step weighted value is obtained which indicates both how alternatives contribute to the various factors and how the various factors are emphasized. To do this the contribution values shown in Figures 1 and 2 are multiplied by one of the three sets of values shown in Figure 3. The results are three sets of weighted values which emphasize economic development, environmental quality, or regional development, and show how each alternative fulfills the goals of those three objectives. Their results are shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6.

Figure No. 1

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

FACTOR POTENTIAL	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System in National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Avery in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Avery, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - "As Is" below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Water Supply — The plan's potential to supply a quantity and quality of water for domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial users	Local, State and Federal agencies are attempting to reduce water pollution with emphasis on better sewage treatment. Increased diking, drainage and development of flood plains could be expected to adversely affect water supply.	Water quality would probably increase but quantity would not be influenced. Would emphasize water quality monitoring and actions necessary to maintain and improve water quality. Controls on stream side development would reduce further water quality deterioration.		Quality of water reaching Avery would be maintained as is with protection from potential adverse effects caused by dredge mining on the main river.	Would insure that actions are taken on all river segments to maintain the highest possible water quality.	Could result in an improved quality of water as in Alternative 3. Federal monies would not be available from the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. This might reduce local and state effectiveness to clean up and control water pollution.	Quality of water reaching Falls Creek would be maintained or increased with protection from potential adverse effects caused by dredge mining.	
Contribution Values	8	18	18	11	18	14	13	100
Flood Control, Land Stabilization, and Drainage. The plan's potential to increase productivity of land or to reduce the cost of using the land resources near the river.	Allows full flexibility for controls including dams, diking, drainage, and bank stabilization. Other controls such as zoning and flood plain regulations are also possible. At present, potential for flood losses is increasing as more bottom lands become subdivided and developed. Agricultural acreage is declining.	Would eliminate inappropriate development on flood plains adjacent to the river on less than one-half the total flood plain. Would reduce the increasing need for flood control due to flood plain development. Agricultural production would probably remain at present level. Some types of bank stabilization are needed and would be allowed.	The states and counties would use zoning and other controls, supplemental federal financing could assure the most desirable controls on flood plain development. These measures would probably be superior to scenic easement acquisition alone.	Would eliminate consideration of potential dam sites while not controlling development on low lands. Could lead to future conflicts.	Would provide controls on lower river as shown in Alternative B or C, depending on what action the state would take.	Would probably regulate these uses similar to National Wild & Scenic River classification through use of existing laws and regulations.	Would eliminate consideration of potential dam sites, while not controlling development on low lands.	
Contribution Values	12	16	21	7	18	16	10	100
Transportation — Roads and Navigation. The plan's potential to achieve an improved movement of goods from the producer to the consumer.	Would allow the greatest flexibility in improved road standards and navigational upgrading to facilitate movement of logs from woods to the mills.	Plan would provide for less than an "ultimate" road design for economic transportation of goods through the river corridor. Road construction costs and hauling costs might increase as a result of protecting certain river values. Log rafting would not be affected.		As a result of protecting Wild & Scenic River values, less than the "ultimate" road standards would be allowed. No impact below Avery.	Similar to Alternatives B and C.	Would probably be similar to Alternative B.	As a result of protecting Wild & Scenic River value less than "ultimate" road standards would be allowed. No impact below Falls Creek.	
Contribution Values	22	12	12	12	16	12	14	100
Recreation Use. The plan's potential to provide additional outdoor recreation activities such as fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, camping.	Use in all activities is gradually increasing. Financing to provide for additional use has not followed. Lack of publicity, remoteness and poor access will keep use within land capabilities for many years. Increase 5 per cent per year.	All alternatives which include putting part or all of the river in the National Wild & Scenic River System will attract more people at a faster rate than Alternative A. Short range use will increase but long range use will level off as the land capacity is reached. Total recreation use will increase as much as 50 per cent over any projected increase of Alternative A.		Probably less recreation use than Alternatives B and C. Upriver use will increase 50 percent. Lower river use will increase 25 per cent.	Recreation use would be similar to that in Alternative B or C, possibly fewer people on the lower river.	There would probably be less national publicity and therefore somewhat less use.	Recreation use similar to Alternative D except upriver use increase 50% above Falls Creek, lower river will increase 25%.	
Contribution Values	9	18	18	14	15	12	14	100
Employment of the Unemployed. The plan's potential to provide jobs for the unemployed or underemployed.	Seasonal unemployment will continue when woods work cannot be accomplished due to deep snow, spring breakup, or high fire hazard.	The alternatives which propose a Wild and Scenic River System will probably have a small positive effect on unemployment.						
Contribution Values	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	100
Resource Yields. The plan's potential to increase yields of timber, minerals, crops and livestock.	Under existing management practices, timber yields will probably remain static, mineral production will increase, while crop and livestock production will decrease somewhat as agricultural land is put into other uses.	Timber production and harvest rate will unlikely be changed by classification. Harvest techniques may be modified to preserve scenic qualities on 4,000 acres of private land. More than \$3,000,000 worth of garnet sand would be taken off the market. Agriculture would be projected as remaining stable.		Restrictions on dredge mining on the St Joe would be the major impact. Timber yield would unlikely change. Agriculture production below Avery would decrease a minor amount.	Same as Alternatives B and C.	It is not known if dredge mining could be prevented under this alternative. It may happen under strict controls imposed by the state. Other resource yields would not change appreciably.	(same as Alternative D)	
Contribution Values	21	11	11	16	11	17	13	100
Implementation Costs. Such as easements, rights of way, construction, mitigation, litigation, surveying, planning, and designing a plan after authorization.	Low implementation costs since no private lands are involved and the National Forest lands would be planned for little development. May cost 200 thousand dollars.	Most expensive of all plans since it would require extensive use of scenic easements and litigation. May cost 12-15 million dollars.	Less costly than Alternative B because counties and state could use comprehensive planning controls to protect many wild and scenic river values. Overall cost might be less than 2 million dollars.	Low implementation costs since no private lands are involved and the National Forest lands would be planned for little development.	Costs could vary widely depending on actions taken by counties and state. Costs will be between those for Alternative B and D.	Less cost than with Federal administration because of county and state's use of planning controls.	Low implementation costs since river is only designated to high water line through private land area.	
Contribution Values	27	8	11	17	11	11	17	100

Figure No. 2

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FACTORS

FACTOR POTENTIAL	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System in National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Avery in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Avery, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - As Is - below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Open and Green Space. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create open area and green space	Areas of open and green space along the river are slowly diminishing. Land clearing, subdivision development, road encroachment, power lines, and boat docks all contribute. About 10 acres per year are being converted.	Would give maximum protection to preserving open and green space near the river. In the long run about 75 per cent less land would be developed.	Has potential of providing equal protection as with federal administration.	No effect on lower half of river where most development is occurring. Would, however, insure protection of open and green space along upper 66 miles of river.	Would have less emphasis on maintaining open and green space than a total classification alternative.	Would probably allow more development than with federal administration.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	4	24	23	9	18	13	11	100
River Values. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create wild and scenic river values such as free flowing river and attractiveness of water.	None of the river would be assured of legislative protection of wild and scenic river values.	Wild and scenic river values would be preserved or enhanced along 132.1 miles of river.		Wild and Scenic River values would be enhanced or preserved along 66 miles of the least developed reaches containing most of the whitewater.	Could protect about 90 per cent of the wild and scenic river values along the entire 132.1 miles.	State actions could preserve wild river values as well as the federal system.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	2	20	20	9	19	20	10	100
Scenic Attractiveness. The plan's potential to protect or enhance areas of natural scenic beauty.	Developments such as roads, logging, buildings and signs are slowly changing the natural attractiveness of the valley.	Would ensure maintenance of the natural scenic grandeur of the river environment.		Would only insure protection of the upper 66 miles.	Would probably provide for protection of nearly 90 percent of the scenic resources.	Could be as effective as the National System.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	4	20	20	10	16	20	10	100
Fish and Wildlife Habitat. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create desirable habitat for maintaining populations of fish and wildlife.	Presently there is strong emphasis to protect fish and wildlife habitat. Elk habitat appears most likely to deteriorate due to increased roads and hunting pressure and loss of suitable winter range. Development will diminish the supply of about 10 acres of habitat a year.	Would ensure protection of key cutthroat trout habitat from dredge mining, help prevent road encroachment on river, and keep river bottom in its natural condition.		Same as Alternative B above Avery, "status quo" below.	Could protect habitat nearly as well as under Alternative B.	Could be fully as effective as with federal administration.	Same as Alternative B above Falls Creek "status quo" below.	
Contribution Value	11	16	16	12	15	18	14	100
Historic and Archeological Resources. The plan's potential to preserve these resources.	Little protection is presently afforded historic and archeological sites in the valley.	Would attempt to identify, protect and preserve important sites such as Mission Point mission site, old buildings, some Indian campsites, and other resources.		Remnants of old mining and logging history would be preserved above Avery. Not known what protection might be afforded sites below Avery.		State system might emphasize preserving historic and archeologic sites.	Same as Alternative D and E except above and below Falls Creek.	
Contribution Value	5	20	20	10	14	16	15	100
Water, Land, and Air Quality. The plan's potential to improve water, land, and air quality by control of pollution.	Measures are presently being taken to reduce pollution of the river, surrounding land and air. It is unknown if overall pollution is increasing or decreasing in the valley.	Continuous efforts would be made to reduce pollution along the entire river. Federal monies will be used to help clean up problem areas.		Water, air and land quality likely to remain much as they are now along the upper 66 miles of river.	Would improve water, air and land quality along entire river.	State system might be as stringent as federal system on controlling pollution.	Water, air and land quality same as now on upper 98.3 miles.	
Contribution Value	8	18	18	12	14	17	13	100
Irreversible Commitments of Resources. The plan's potential to preserve freedom of choice to future resource users.	Future choices will be reduced as development of roads, dams, dikes and buildings occur and mineral resources are mined.	All future options would remain open in case national emergency dictates need for things like dams, stream channelization, or dredging.		Would keep options open on the upper 66 miles of river.	Likely to keep most options open.	Likely to keep most future options open.	Would keep option open on upper 98.3 miles.	
Contribution Value	11	17	17	13	14	14	14	100

Relative Importance of Factors for Three "Multi-objectives"

Figure No. 3

FACTORS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
	*	*	*
1. Water Supply	7	10	6
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	11	7	7
3. Transportation	12	1	7
4. Recreation Use	7	4	9
5. Employment	7	1	11
6. Resource Yields	22	1	9
7. Implementation Costs	7	1	6
8. Open & Green Space	3	12	9
9. River Values	3	12	8
10. Scenic Attractiveness	4	12	7
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	6	10	7
12. Historic & Archeologic	1	10	4
13. Water, Air & Land Quality	7	13	6
14. Irreversible Commitments	3	6	4
Total	100	100	100

* Valid comparisons can only be made within columns.

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTED VALUES FOR MULTI-OBJECTIVES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Figure No. 4

Factor Potential	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	56*	126	126	77	126	98	91
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	132	176	231	77	198	176	110
3. Transportation	264	144	144	192	144	144	168
4. Recreation Use	63	126	126	98	105	84	98
5. Employment	98	98	98	105	98	98	105
6. Resource Yields	462	242	242	352	242	374	268
7. Implementation Costs	189	42	77	119	77	77	119
8. Open & Green Spaces	12	72	69	27	48	39	33
9. River Values	6	60	60	27	57	60	30
10. Scenic Attractiveness	16	80	80	40	68	80	40
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	66	96	96	72	90	96	84
12. Historic & Archeologic	5	20	20	10	14	16	15
13. Water, Air, and Land Quality	56	126	126	84	98	105	105
14. Irreversible Commitments	33	51	51	39	42	42	42
Total	1458	1459	1546	1319	1407	1489	1308

*Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) × (Relative Importance) = Weighted Value

Figure 1
8

Figure 3
7

56

Forest Service
Recommendation

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Figure No. 5

Factor Potential	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	80*	180	180	110	180	140	130
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	84	112	147	49	126	112	70
3. Transportation	22	12	12	16	12	12	14
4. Recreation Use	36	72	72	56	60	48	56
5. Employment	14	14	14	15	14	14	15
6. Resource Yields	21	11	11	16	11	17	13
7. Implementation Costs	27	6	11	17	11	11	17
8. Open & Green Space	48	288	276	108	192	156	132
9. River Values	24	240	240	108	228	240	120
10. Scenic Attractiveness	48	240	240	120	204	240	120
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	110	160	160	120	150	160	140
12. Historic & Archeologic	50	200	200	100	140	160	150
13. Water, Air, & Land Quality	104	234	234	156	182	221	169
14. Irreversible Commitments	66	102	102	78	84	84	84
Total	734	1871	1899	1069	1594	1615	1230

*Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) X (Relative Importance) - Weighted Value

Figure 1

8

Figure 3

10

80

Forest Service
Recommendation

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Figure No. 6

	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	48*	108	108	66	108	84	78
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	84	112	147	49	126	112	70
3. Transportation	154	84	84	112	84	84	98
4. Recreation Use	81	162	162	126	135	108	126
5. Employment	154	154	154	165	154	154	165
6. Resource Yields	189	99	99	144	99	153	117
7. Implementation Costs	162	36	66	102	66	66	102
8. Open & Green Space	36	216	207	81	144	117	99
9. River Values	16	160	160	72	152	160	80
10. Scenic Attractiveness	28	140	140	70	119	140	70
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	77	112	112	84	105	112	98
12. Historic & Archeologic	20	80	80	40	56	64	60
13. Water, Air, & Land Quality	48	108	108	72	84	102	78
14. Irreversible Commitments	44	68	68	52	56	56	56
	1141	1639	1695	1235	1488	1512	1297

* Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) X (Relative Importance) - Weighted Value

Figure 1

8

Figure 3

6

48

Forest Service
Recommendation

Figure No. 7

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

SOCIAL ISSUES

ISSUES	Relative Importance of Issues	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System in National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Every in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Every, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - "As Is" below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Landowner Rights: The plan's potential effect on landowners' use of private lands.	Recognizing rights of private landowners is an important part of the American way.	Rates the highest as it would impose no additional restrictions.	Would involve scenic easements which could require landowners to do certain things. Would pay them about \$7,500,000 for their losses. Indian lands included with their consent.	Would probably involve both scenic easements and zoning. Restrictions may be similar to Alternative B but with less compensation.	No impact on landowner rights.	Would involve zoning or land use controls without compensation.	Unknown impact. Would involve controls similar to Alternative C. Compensation may be involved.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		25	24	13	7	24	4	7	23 100
Local Controls: The plan's potential to maintain controls as close to the ground as possible.	Recognized the important rights of cities, counties and states to govern non-federal lands within their jurisdiction.	Would not impose any additional federal restrictions.	Would provide for federal control on approximately 14,000 acres of private land.	Controls would be jointly developed and controlled by counties and/or state on private lands.	No impact on local controls.	Would require certain controls on private land but they would be developed and administered at local level.	Controls on non-federal land would all be at state, county, and city level.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		11	22	2	6	21	13	15	21 100
Local Acceptance: The plan's potential for acceptance by people directly affected.	Any plan without local support by those directly affected will not succeed.	A favored plan by local people. Probably little opposition would be expected from local residents.	Violently opposed by influential groups and individuals in the valley. Local supporters have not spoken up.	Might have some local support because counties could participate; and federal funds would be used.	Would probably draw some local opposition but would also draw support. A compromise between Alternatives A and B.	Disliked because of potential threat of federal controls.	Unknown support in this valley.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		25	23	2	14	19	9	14	19 100
Statewide Acceptance: The plan's potential for acceptance by the people of Idaho.	Idaho people consider the St Joe as a state resource.	The Idaho Water Resource Board Study indicates the people of Idaho want to see some assurances of protection.	Probable statewide support.	Probable strong statewide support.	Possible acceptance as a compromise plan but favored by few.	Probable strong statewide support.	Probable support by a majority of state residents.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		13	5	14	18	12	18	20	13 100
Conservation Group Acceptance: The plan's potential for acceptance from national conservation and environmental groups.	These groups will exert heavy pressures on national level.	No support.	Will probably favor this alternative more than others.	Less support than for Alternative B because of doubt over adequacy of state controls.	Some support because they relate this part of the river to wild, scenic and recreation rivers.	Some support as this would guarantee certain amounts of protection for entire river.	Little support because of the uncertainty of this occurring.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		13	5	27	16	13	16	10	13 100
Resource Industry Acceptance: The plan's potential for support from industries such as lumber, mining and transportation.	These groups will exert heavy pressures on the national level.	These groups will exert heavy pressures on the national level.	Strongly oppose more federal controls such as in this alternative.	May be a little more support than for Alternative B.	Generally opposed to this as they fear it will restrict removal of timber and mineral resources, yet less opposed to this than Alternative C.	Little more acceptance here than for Alternative D.	Generally against this because of potential additional government controls.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Values		13	33	7	10	14	13	10	13 100
Total		100							

WEIGHTED VALUES FOR SOCIAL ISSUES

Figure No. 8

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVES						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Landowner Rights	600	275	175	600	100	175	575
Local Controls	242	22	66	231	143	165	231
Local Acceptance	575	50	350	475	225	350	475
Statewide Acceptance	65	182	234	156	234	260	169
Conservation Group Acceptance	65	351	208	169	208	130	169
Resource Industry Acceptance	429	91	13	182	169	130	169
Total	1976	971	1046	1813	1079	1210	1788

* Example: Numbers from Figure No. 7

Landowner Rights: (Relative Importance) × (Contribution Value) = Weighted Value
 25 24 600

**Forest Service
Recommendation**

Summary of Rankings

Objectives & Issues	ALTERNATIVES						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Economic Development	3	4	1	5	6	2	7
Environmental Quality	7	2	1	6	4	3	5
Regional Development	7	2	1	6	4	3	5
Social Issues	1	7	6	2	5	4	3

Shows relative ranking of each alternative in the 4 summaries of weighted values, (figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, & 8)

EVALUATION

In the first part of this section all the information gathered throughout the St. Joe River Study was summarized into an analysis of alternatives. This was done as objectively as possible. The consequences of each alternative were weighed. The results showed numerous conflicts exist. No one alternative was shown to be clearly superior to another alternative.

The purpose of this evaluation section is to display the selection of one alternative from those analyzed or select a new alternative and, most importantly, to display the reasons for choosing that alternative. Obviously a large amount of subjective criteria must be used in the evaluation process.

Discussion of Alternatives

Alternative A: As Is

This alternative ranked medium in fulfilling economic development objectives, and last in fulfilling environmental quality and regional development objectives. It ranked high in social issues primarily because it allows the maximum amount of free enterprise and no additional government controls.

This alternative is not the proposal recommended by the Forest Service because of its potential adverse impacts on Wild and Scenic River values and long term economic development. Historically, presently, and in the foreseeable future development projects with maximum short-term economic returns are projected to continue to the detriment of Wild and Scenic River values both on National Forest and private lands. Other alternatives appear to offer a better balance of benefits.

Alternative B: National System Entire River — Federal Administration

This alternative ranked near the top in achieving environmental quality and regional development objectives but was last in the ranking of social issue effectiveness.

This alternative rated low in social issues primarily because it would take some control away from local

government and extend the Federal Government. In addition the plan is opposed by the vast majority of local landowners who would be affected. The high cost of easement acquisition and the probability of high costs of court action to condemn for possibly hundreds of conservation easements also weighed heavy in the decision not to recommend this alternative.

(RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative C: National System within National Forest — State Action to Protect River Values on Lower Portion

This alternative rated higher in potential to achieve all three multi-objectives than any other alternative. It rated only fifth in potential to satisfy social issues. This alternative seems to offer greater contributions to the composite of key factors and in many ways appears to be the best alternative. It allows local and state governments to write their own management plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values and possibly obtain Federal financing to aid them. Comprehensive planning and zoning might be compatible with Wild and Scenic River values and therefore require a minimum amount of additional regulations. On the other hand many people fought bitterly against this alternative mainly because they thought classification of even part of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was not beneficial.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all information gathered during the study this alternative appears to have the most benefits with the fewest costs and is consequently the recommended plan.

Alternative D: National System above Avery

This alternative rated low in achieving each of the multi-objectives but was one of the two highest for social issues.

Basically this alternative is a compromise, allowing protection of Wild and Scenic River values on the upper half of the river and allowing development of the lower half. There would be no impact on private property rights and no cost for easement acquisition.

Alternative E: National System Above Avery with State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System below Avery

This alternative rates near the middle in potential to achieve the three objectives and for social issues. Comprehensive planning and zoning could achieve protection of Wild and Scenic River values at a low cost to all levels of Government. There is a question as to whether such values will or will not be protected. Many people point to the fact that zoning has been ineffective in preserving such values in the past. However, since most of the Wild and Scenic River values along the St. Joe lie within the flood plain, there is a good chance that unplanned and detrimental development will be stopped in this zone. If good zoning or effective land use plans are implemented along the river this could be an effective plan to preserve river values and still keep management at the local level. This plan would be similar to Alternative C except the lower river would not become a component of the National Wild and Scenic River system unless requested by the State or if comprehensive planning did not occur.

Alternative F: State Wild and Scenic River System Including the St. Joe

This alternative rates about third in both potential to fulfill the three objectives and social issues. This plan has the potential to be as effective as any plan. However, it appears unlikely that Idaho will have an effective plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values in the foreseeable future. This alternative received no public comment or support during the study period.

Alternative G: National System above Falls Creek

This is the Governor's recommendation. It ranked third in Social Issues and much lower in each of the multi-objectives.

This alternative is somewhat of a compromise between Alternatives A and C. The provision to designate only that portion of the river below the high water line would not appear to protect the immediate environments of the river. The adjoining land for that portion of the river below the National Forest boundary to Falls Creek would continue to be managed "as is". This adjoining land is primarily private. This Alternative compares to Alternative D in many ways in the analysis and evaluation.



Chapter 8

ACTION PLAN

Under the principles given in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and as a result of the study findings, the following guidelines are recommended for management of land within the proposed St. Joe River Management Zone.

ADMINISTRATION

All National Forest lands within the River Management Zone are administered by the Forest Supervisor of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Should conservation or scenic easements be obtained on private lands within the River Management Zone the local District Ranger would administer the provisions of those easements.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Wild River Area:

St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Campground

This 26.6-mile-long area will be managed with emphasis on maintaining naturalness. Key values are its (1) free-flowing character, (2) general inaccessibility, (3) watersheds and shorelines essentially primitive, (4) unpolluted waters, and (5) outstanding scenic, fish, and wildlife features. Any resource activity which significantly degrades these values will not be permitted.

Recreation

Recreation facilities such as campsites and trails will be maintained to protect the existing natural character of the area.

If the visitor capacity is exceeded and key values are degraded then some type of development may be needed to redistribute use to protect certain areas. Better roads, trails or campsites that would tend to concentrate people in the area will be avoided.

Archaeology and History

A reconnaissance survey of archaeological and historic sites in this segment was completed in 1975. Any sites which are discovered to be worthy of protection will be given prescribed protection.

Water

Natural water conditions will be favored over manipulative measures by man. Natural conditions caused by avalanches, log jams and meandering channels will be allowed to take their own course, unless they cause a serious threat to downstream values. Water quality monitoring will continue at established stations to detect adverse trends caused by man.

Range

Other than occasional recreational stock grazing domestic livestock would not be allowed to graze areas within the River Management Zone.

Timber and Vegetation

Trees, brush and other vegetation could be cut only to protect the environment in case of a catastrophe such as a fire. Timber harvest would not be planned within the River Management Zone of the Wild River segment.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Hunting and fishing would continue to be controlled by State laws and regulations. Habitat within the River Management Zone would undergo natural successional changes.

Minerals

The validity of existing mining claims would be determined. Then, subject to valid rights, the minerals in lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws. Wild and Scenic River values will be protected on valid claims either by buying out the private interests in such claims or by obtaining conservation easements on the claims.

Transportation

Motorized vehicles would be prohibited in the Wild River segment except on the Red Ives Creek Road No. 320, the Medicine Creek Road No. 1217, and the Pot Mtn. Ridge Road No. 715.

Fire Management

In reaching fire management objectives, preference would be given to suppression methods which least alter the landscape. This need would be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression (plans which outline the procedure for the attack of fire in certain areas in advance of actual fire occurrence).

Land Occupancies

New structures or installations would not be permitted in the River Management Zone. Old log cabins with historic background should be preserved for historic interest. Other cabins in dilapidated condition with tin roofs and other debris laying around should be removed and the areas around them cleaned up. The special use permit for the St. Joe Lodge should be reviewed periodically to determine if the lodge facilities conform to objectives for managing a Wild River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Recreational River Area:

Spruce Tree Campground to National Forest Boundary.

This area would be managed with emphasis toward providing quality recreation without damage to the resources. Key values are its (1) free-flowing character, (2) accessibility for public use, (3) pleasing environment, (4) unpolluted waters, and (5) outstanding scenic, fish and wildlife features. Any resource activity which significantly degrades these values will not be permitted.

The proximity of a road to the entire length of this river area precludes Scenic River classification. However, much of this river segment contains high scenic quality and management guidelines for this segment will be similar to those for a Scenic River classification. The segment of river with private land frontage is discussed separately.

Water

In cases of conflict with water quality and other resources, uses and activities, protection of water quality would take precedence. Alteration of natural channels or the streambank which would significantly affect (1) the free flow of water, (2) the appearance of the stream, or (3) fish habitat would not be permitted except those necessary to protect existing major man-made improvements such as buildings, highways and bridges. Water quality monitoring would be continued at established stations. If adverse trends are detected, appropriate action would be taken to correct the problem.

In cases of conflict over the use of water, minimum flows would be maintained as necessary to protect the fishery. Water surplus to this need and for recreation use of the river could be removed for other purposes if done in a manner which would be compatible with the river environment.

Recreation

Recreation developments would be appropriate if they were designed and constructed to maintain a pleasing view and would not diminish the qualities which caused the river to be included in the system. New campsites above Gold Creek will favor dispersed type recreational as opposed to intensively developed campgrounds. Intensive development of this area would create adverse impacts on the adjacent Wild River segment. Day use activities should be favored along the river below Gold Creek with new campground development favored along tributaries.

Archaeology and History

The old Avery Ranger Station has been listed as a national historic building. This building, even though outside the proposed River Management Zone, should receive special consideration in any development plans in this area. Other places of archaeological and historic significance identified in the 1975 archaeological survey will be given protection commensurate with the policies of various laws and executive orders pertaining to those sites.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Wildlife habitat would be managed in a manner compatible with the esthetic values of the river environment. Fish habitat management programs would be coordinated with Idaho Fish and Game Department fishery management objectives. Hunting and fishing would continue to be controlled by State laws and regulations.

Prescribed burns on selected brush fields would be an acceptable management practice to perpetuate critical elk habitat.

The range, abundance, and distribution of the potentially rare or endangered *Triodopsis* land snails should be studied. Action should be taken to prevent destruction of what might be one of the few remaining habitats of this genus of snail.

Range

There is no suitable forage for domestic livestock within this proposed River Management Zone. Feed for recreational livestock must be packed in.

Timber and Vegetation

Trees, brush and other vegetation could be cut: (1) in connection with construction of appropriate developments, (2) to reduce a safety hazard, (3) when determined necessary to prevent deterioration of river values, (4) to improve wildlife habitat, and (5) when economic values can be realized without significant degradation of the river values. Logging or cutting of vegetation would be accomplished in a manner that maintains the natural appearance of the river area. Each situation would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Special emphasis should be placed on protecting streamside vegetation.

Minerals

The river and its environment would be protected from adverse effects of development of surface resources as provided for under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Where mineral development would not detract from river values it would be permitted under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The validity of existing mining claims would be determined and rights of mining claimants on valid claims, located before passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, would be recognized. The cooperation of the miner would be solicited to reduce impacts on the river environment.

Conservation easements or outright purchase of valid claims would be considered to protect Wild and Scenic River values.

Transportation

The existing St. Joe River road should be upgraded to a two-lane paved road up to Gold Creek. Above Gold Creek the single lane road should be improved for safe, dust-free travel. All necessary precautions will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on river values.

Additional access will be provided for tributary drainages, as long as river values are protected.

Fire Management

In establishing fire management objectives, preference would be given to suppression methods which least alter the landscape. This need would be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression (plans which outline the procedure for the attack of fire in certain areas in advance of actual fire occurrence).

Fire could be used as a management tool when required to maintain natural ecological or environmental conditions or to sustain key values, including maintenance of key elk winter range.

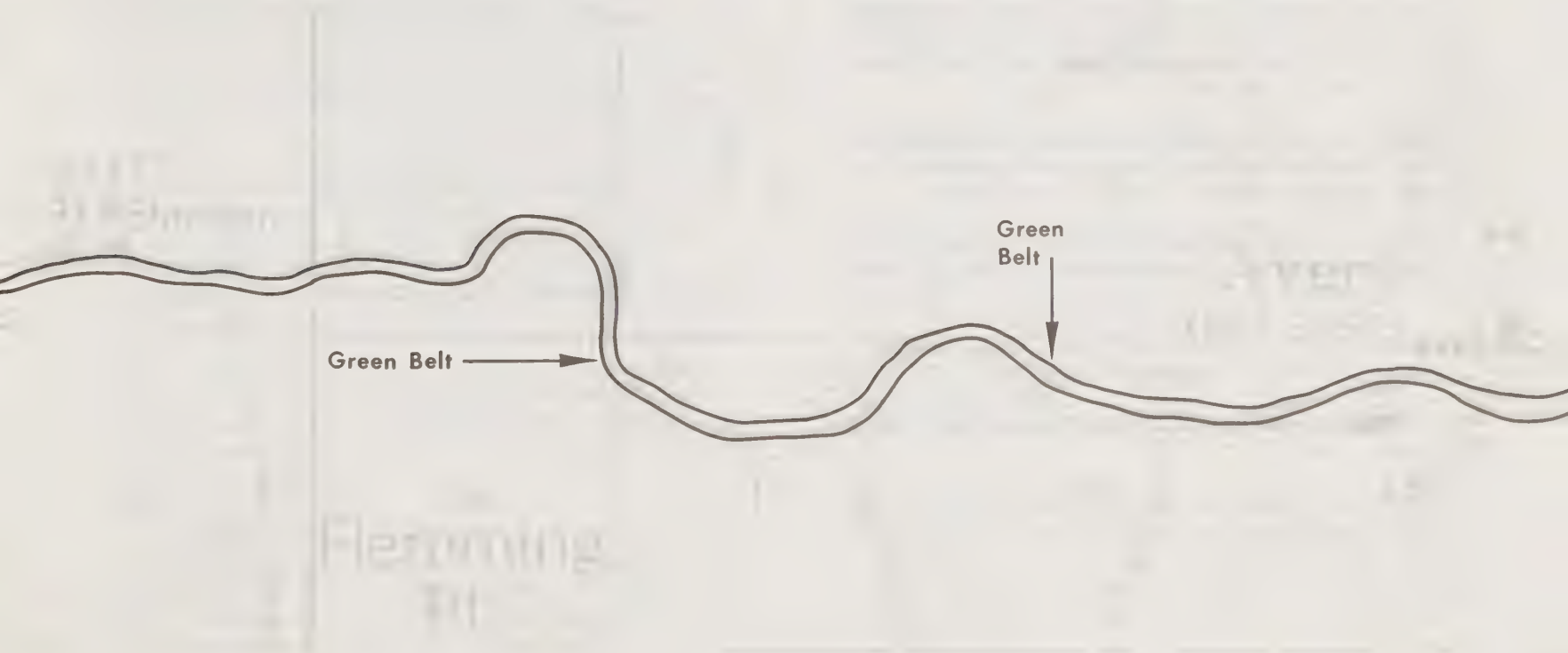
Land Occupancies

The special use permits for the two summer homes on National Forest land along the river should be reviewed periodically to determine if the facilities conform to the specific management plan developed for this area. New buildings, including those at Red Ives Ranger Station would be built away from the immediate river environment to protect existing river values. Signs would be designed and located to complement the environment. The number of signs should be kept to the minimum necessary to provide adequate direction, information and regulation.

Management objectives along the river where it passes through private lands below Avery will be to maintain or improve the scenic quality of a narrow strip of land along the river. The long-range plan will be to provide a greenbelt to separate the river environment from the developments along the river. This greenbelt averages about 20 feet wide above the high water mark. It will be kept to the minimum width necessary to protect the river values. There would be little impact on development of the private lands on the flats in this vicinity. Almost all of this greenbelt would be on railroad land between the main line of the railroad tracks and the river, or on land between Forest Highway 50 and the river. Southeast of the main bridge at Avery the greenbelt would extend 50 feet back from the mean high water line. Total area of private land involved will be 20 acres.

Both conservation easements and fee acquisition from willing sellers will be used to obtain this greenbelt. It should be stressed, however, that existing uses will be allowed to continue unless a mutual agreement can be reached between the landowners and the Government to change the existing use so the greenbelt concept can be initiated. Bank stabilization, cleanup of debris, and planting grass, shrubs or trees will be part of this program in the private land section.

The town of Avery is recognized as an important commercial service area for river users as well as residents and woods workers. Outside the narrow greenbelt along the river there would be no restrictions on residential, commercial or industrial activities.



BELOW THE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

The St. Joe River Study focused on the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River. The recommendation resulting from the study were that the portion of river within the St. Joe National Forest be designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It is further recommended that the State and county authorities take action to assure future protection of Wild and Scenic River values on lands outside the National Forest.

This report contains no specific management proposal for lands outside the National Forest. However, during the course of the study many concerns were heard about protection of resources outside the National Forest. All the records and study findings relating to the area outside the National Forest are on file with the Forest Supervisor of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. They are available for review by all concerned individuals, groups, or governmental agencies.

Included here is a summary of concerns about Wild and Scenic River values along the St. Joe River below the National Forest boundary.

1. That the osprey nesting habitat be managed to assure protection of osprey populations on the lower St. Joe River.
2. That erosion be controlled on the scenic banks of "The Shadowy St. Joe."
3. That the waters of the St. Joe be kept free-flowing with no dams.
4. That flood plains continue to be used for agricultural and grazing purposes.

5. That the river and adjacent flood plain be protected from diking, dredging, filling, channelizing, straightening, or riprapping.
6. That sewage disposal problems at Calder, St. Joe City, St. Maries, Butler Bay, Chatcolet and Heyburn Park be corrected as soon as possible.
7. That the conflicting ownership claims to the river, its bed, and banks be resolved.
8. That an archeological survey be conducted to determine the location of points of archeologic significance and appropriate action be taken to protect valuable sites found through the reconnaissance.
9. That a carrying capacity be determined for various combination of uses on the river and that plans be made to prevent over-use that would be detrimental to the overall quality of potential uses.
10. That natural scenic beauty along the river be preserved.
11. That the range and distribution of the potentially rare or endangered *Triodopsis* land snail be determined so action can be taken to prevent destruction of what might be one of the few remaining habitats of this genus of snail.

DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES

Camping and Picnicking Areas

Additional camping and picnicking facilities would be needed on the area between Avery and Spruce Tree Campground. Flats along the river within the River Management Zone would appropriately fill this need; however, no recreation developments would be constructed immediately adjacent to the river.

Interpretive Programs

Points of historic, geologic, archeologic, and wildlife significance will be identified. An interpretive program would be based on relating these features for public enjoyment.

Reconstruction of Roads

A two lane paved road could be built from Calder up to Gold Creek with attention to protecting river values. If parts of the existing low standard road are abandoned, they should be closed, covered with top soil and revegetated. From Gold Creek on up the existing primitive road should be kept on the existing location but rippedraped to prevent erosion of the fill slopes where they abutt against the river.

Channel and Bank Cleanup

The Forest Service and appropriate agencies of the State of Idaho would make plans for and promote cooperative efforts to remove unsightly material from the stream channel and banks. A narrow greenbelt would be established along the banks in the Avery vicinity, either through the use of conservation easements or by purchase from willing sellers.

Bank Stabilization

Many areas along the lower river are in need of bank stabilization measures. Corrective action necessary to assure protection of the riverbanks would include rock riprap, establishing vegetative cover, and restricting motorboat use.

Road Closures

Old prospecting roads and jeep trails will be closed to motorized travel, put to bed, and seeded.

Sewage Treatment

If pollution from human waste becomes a problem at developed or undeveloped campsites, immediate action will be taken to correct the problem. Sewage treatment facilities at Red Ives and Avery should be brought up to national standards. Particular emphasis should be put on providing an approved sewage disposal system at Avery, where raw sewage presently enters the river.

COST ESTIMATE — BASED ON 1975 PRICES (For First 5 Years)

Project Management (includes maintenance and overhead)	\$ 80,000
---	-----------

Direct Projects (includes purchases, easements, development, and administrative costs)	
---	--

- easements or fee acquisition	
20 acres @ \$5,000/acre =	\$ 100,000
- campground development	\$ 300,000
- mineral rights acquisition	\$1,000,000
- bank stabilization	\$ 100,000
- debris removal, cleanup & revegetation	\$ 75,000
- interpretive program	\$ 25,000
	<u>\$1,600,000</u>
	\$1,680,000

If the Avery sewer system is not constructed or financed and the river becomes part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it is recommended that appropriate funds be made available for that project. Estimated cost is \$200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR OUTSIDE AREA

Development sites for campgrounds are limited within the river corridor. The capacity of these sites may soon be exceeded if the river becomes a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Rather than overdeveloping or overcrowding the sites near the river, suitable sites outside the river corridor should be developed to accommodate people coming to fish, hunt, canoe or camp in the St. Joe River country.

National Forest land outside the River Management Zone, which would be seen from the river or river road, should be managed in a manner that would not detract from Wild and Scenic River management objectives.

Protecting water quality of tributary streams is critical to maintaining water quality in the river. The water quality monitoring system would detect changes; improper land management practices on Federal lands would be corrected. Solution of water quality problems on private lands would be sought through State laws.

Tributary streams also serve as spawning and nursery areas for fish and provide fishing and other recreational opportunities that supplement recreation values of the river. It is necessary to protect and maintain fish habitat and fish populations on the tributaries as well as the river.

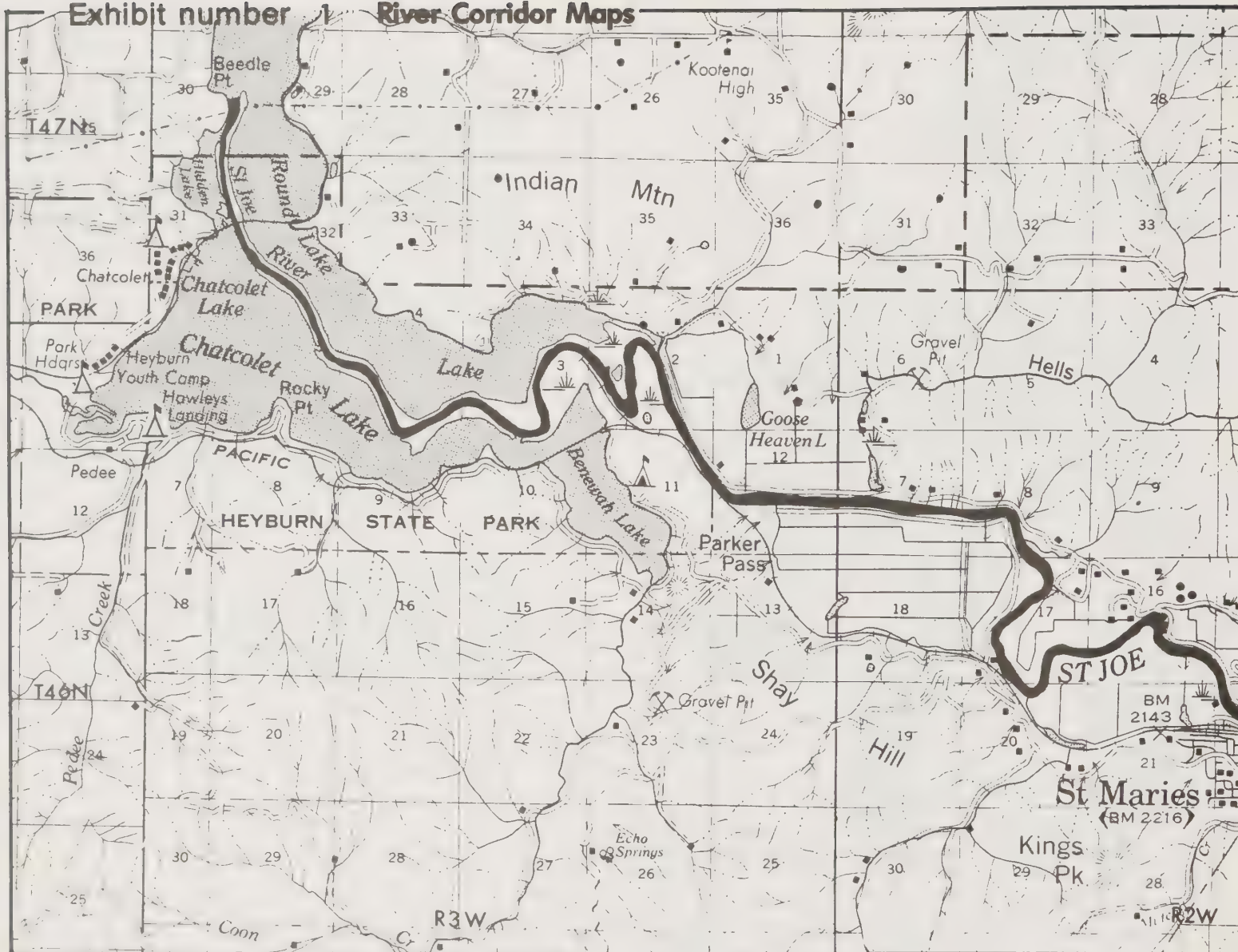


Appendix

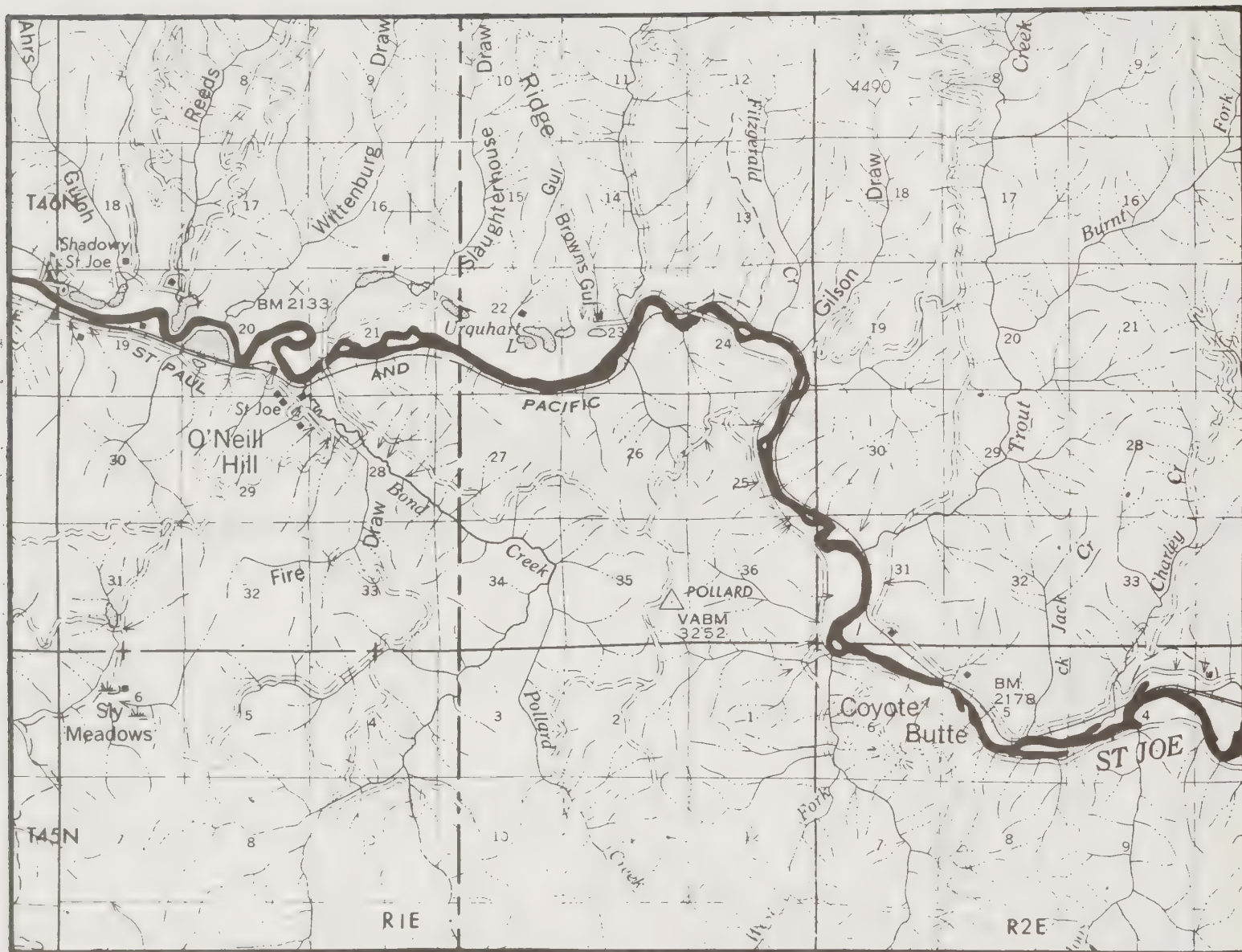
Exhibit #	Pages
1 River Corridor Maps.....	106 *
2 Map showing Intermediate Regional Flooded Area	116
3 P.L. 90-542 Wild & Scenic Rivers Act and as amended by P.L. 92-560 and P.L. 93-279	117
4 U.S.D.A.-U.S.D.I. Guidelines.....	129
5 Idaho Senate Joint Memorial Number 125	134
6 References	135

* The Forest Service recommendation begins on page 110.
Map pages 106 - 110 show St. Joe River for reference only.

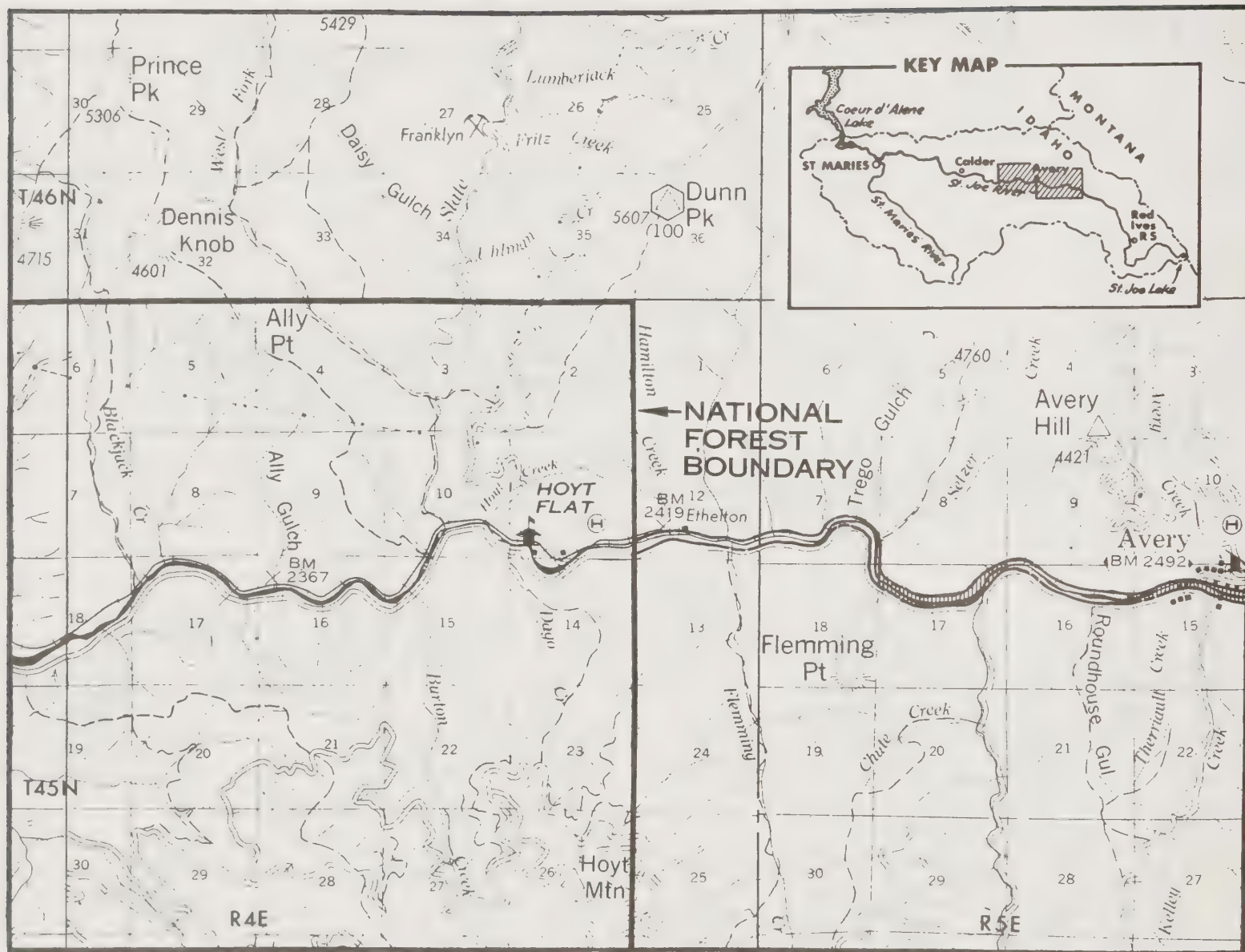
Exhibit number 1 River Corridor Maps

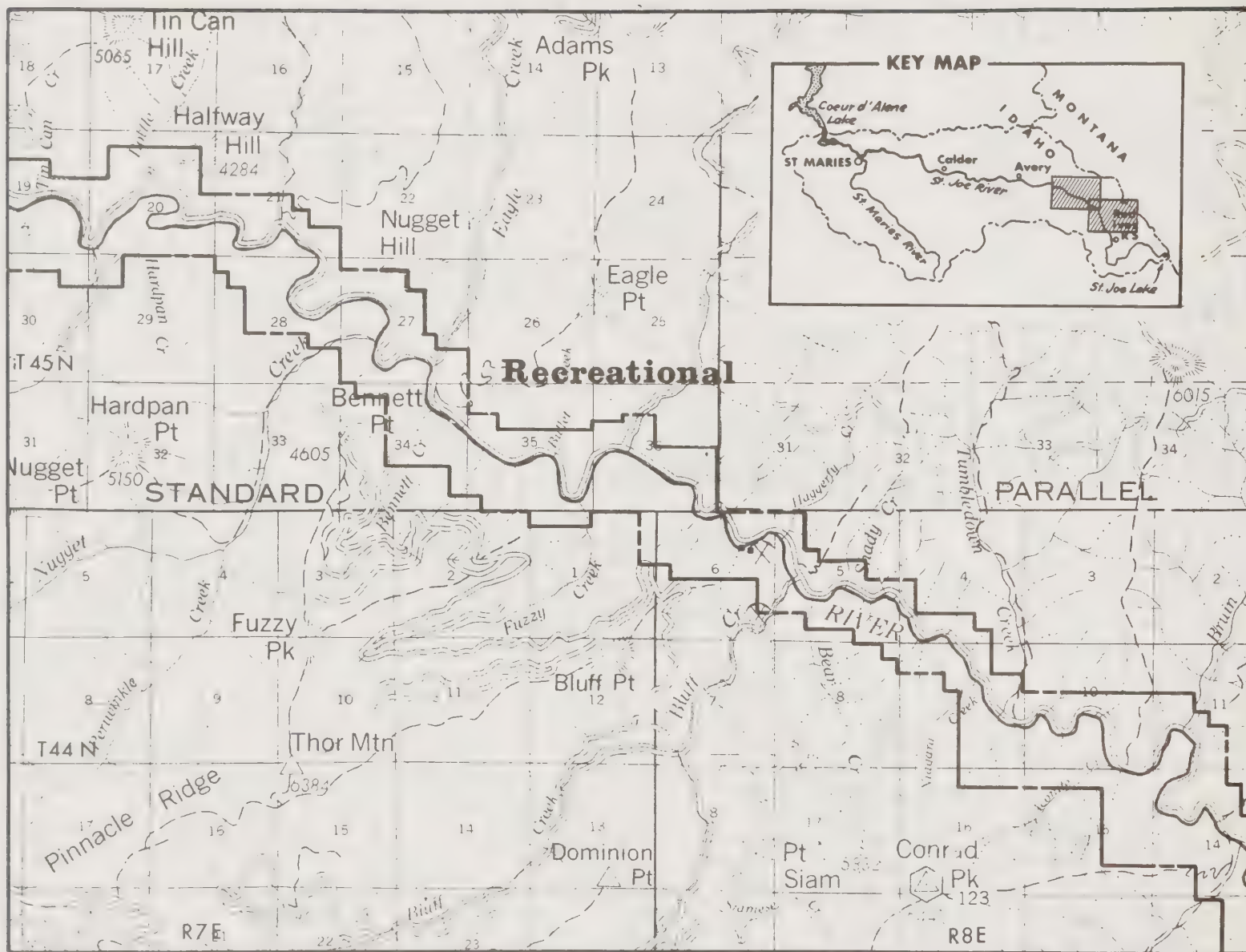


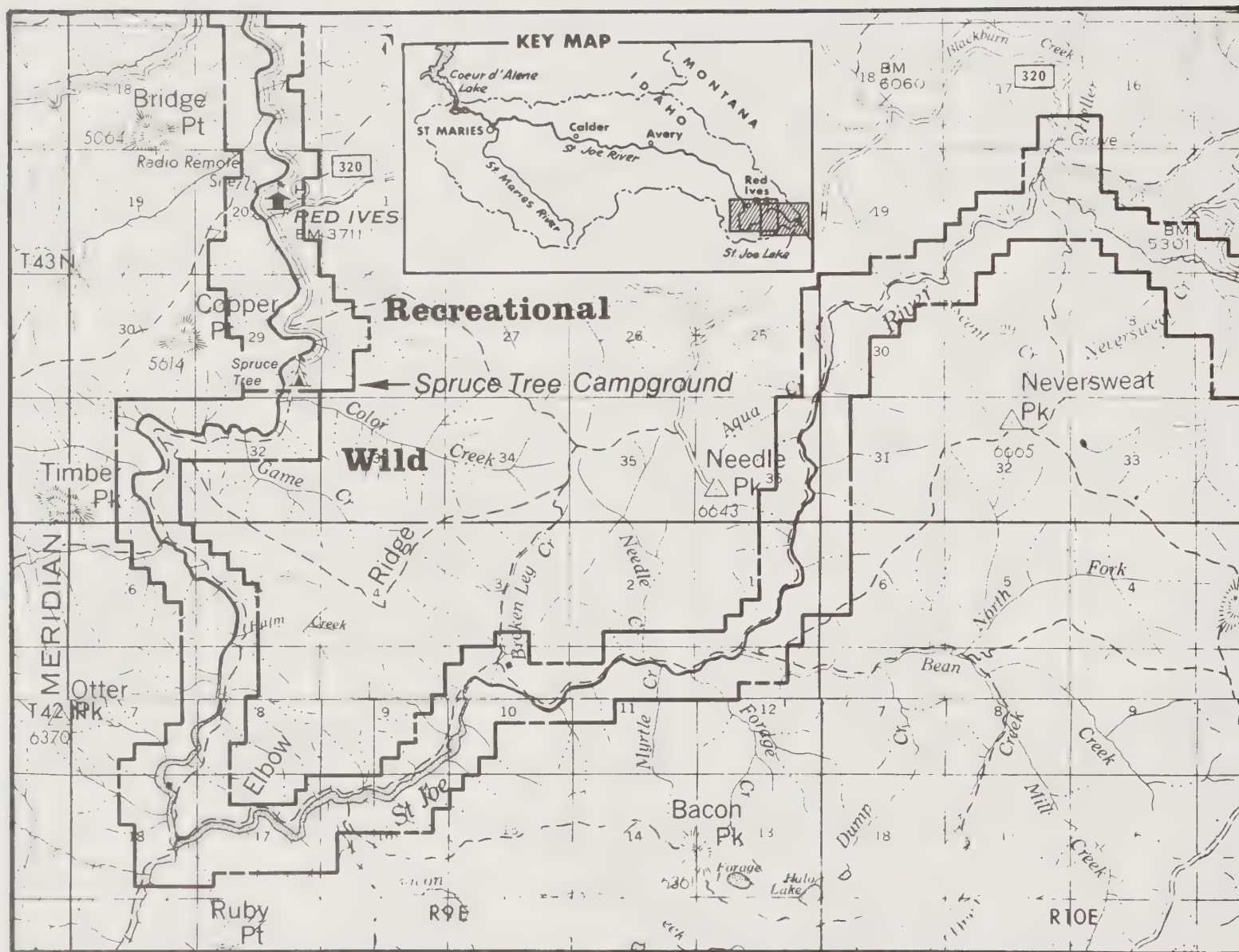












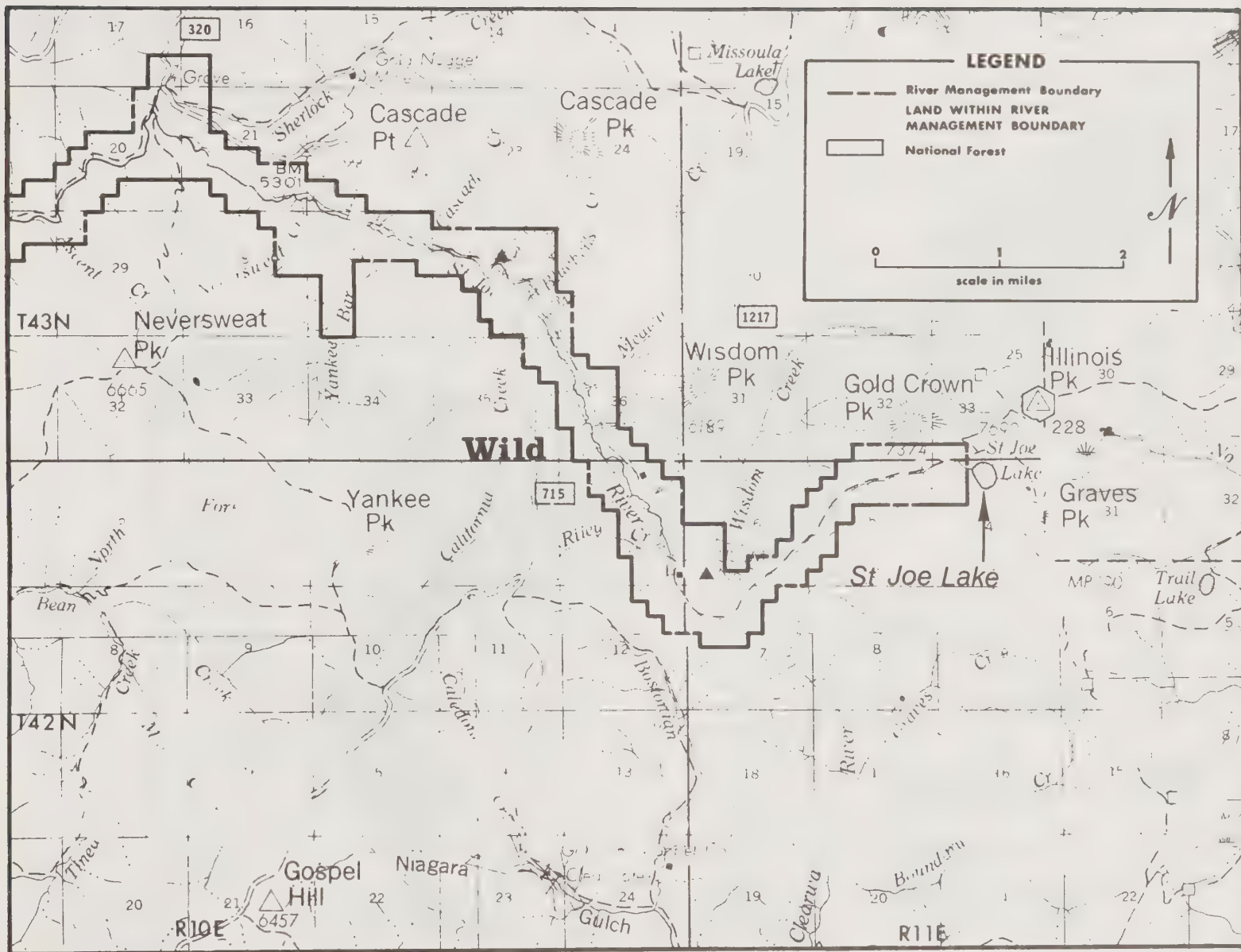


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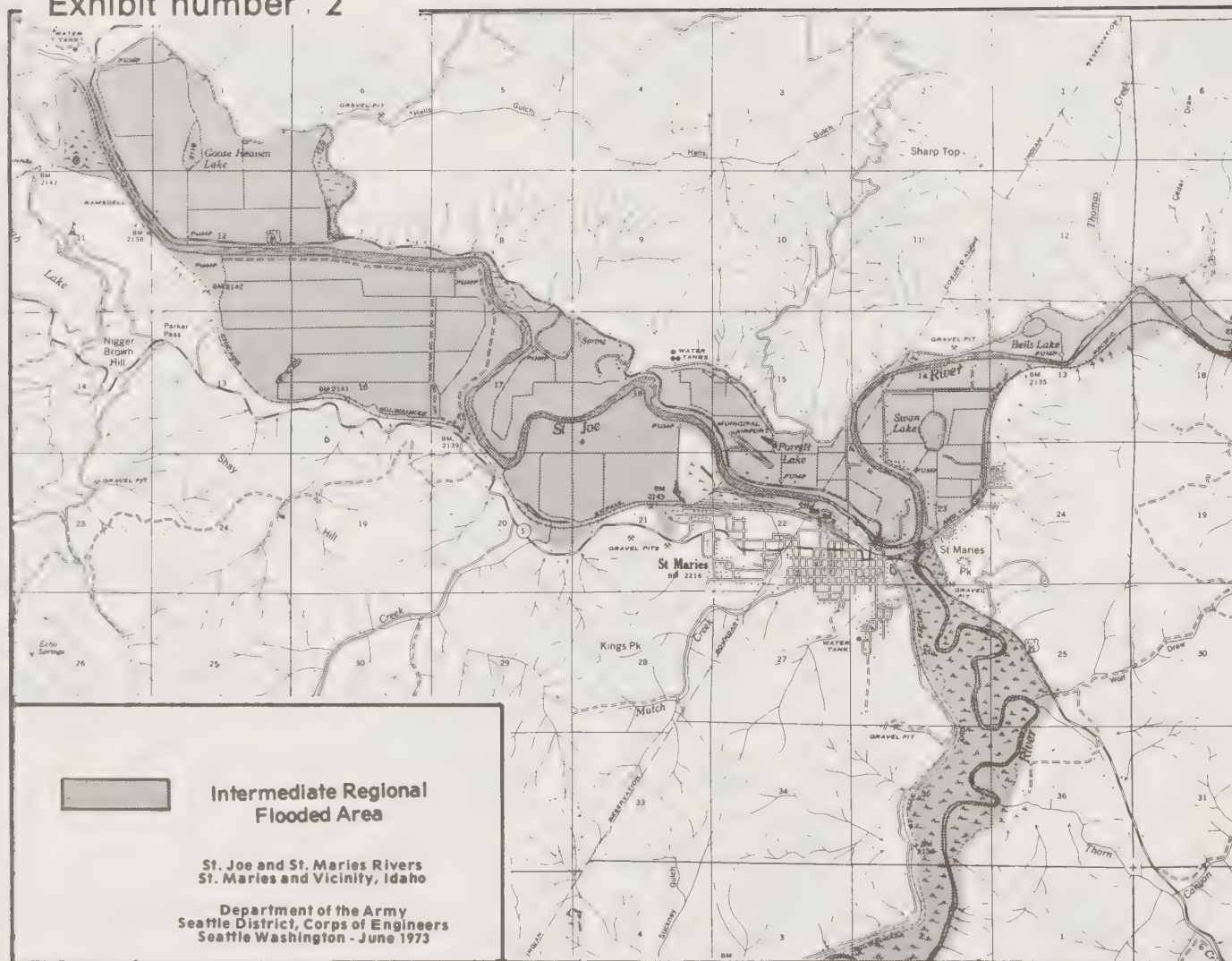


Exhibit number 3

Public Law 90-542
90th Congress, S. 119 as amended by
October 2, 1968

Public Law 92-560
October 25, 1972

and

Public Law 93-279
May 10, 1974

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

- *Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 906; 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287)*

Sec. 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act." (16 U.S.C. 1271 (note))

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes. (16 U.S.C. 1271)

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time. (16 U.S.C. 1272)

Sec. 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to any act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are

to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned without expense to the United States, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system, including upon application of the Governor of the State concerned, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine, and that segment of the Wolf River, Wisconsin, which flows through Langlade County.

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

(1) Wild river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines, or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. (16 U.S.C. 1273)

Sec. 3. (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) CLEARWATER, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO. — The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the Middle Fork, upstream to the Powell Ranger Station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) ELEVEN POINT, MISSOURI. — The segment of the river extending downstream from Thomasville to State Highway 142; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) FEATHER, CALIFORNIA. — The entire Middle Fork; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO. — The segment extending from the Colorado State line downstream to the State Highway 96 crossing, and the lower four miles of the Red River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) ROGUE, OREGON. — The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior or Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments or as directed by the President.

(6) SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN. — The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its tributary, the Namekagon, from Lake Namekagon downstream to its confluence with the Saint Croix; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That except as may be required in connection with items (a) and (b) of this paragraph, no funds available to carry out the provisions of this Act may be expended for the acquisition or development of lands in connection with, or for administration under this Act of, that portion of the Saint Croix River between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, until sixty days after the date on which the Secretary has transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a proposed cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company

and the United States (a) whereby the company agrees to convey to the United States, without charge, appropriate interests in certain of its lands between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, including the company's right, title, and interest to approximately one hundred acres per mile, and (b) providing for the use and development of other lands and interests in land retained by the company between said points adjacent to the river in a manner which shall complement and not be inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands and interests in land donated by the company are administered under this Act. Said agreement may also include provision for State or local governmental participation as authorized under subsection (e) of section 10 of this Act.

(7) SALMON, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) WOLF, WISCONSIN.—From the Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of this Act, establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than three hundred and twenty acres per mile on both sides of the river); determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments; and prepare a plan for necessary developments in connection with its administration in accordance with such classification. Said boundaries, classification, and development plans shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (16 U.S.C. 1274)

(9) LOWER SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River: *Provided*, (i) That the upper twenty-seven miles of this river segment shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (ii) That

the lower twenty-five miles shall be designated by the Secretary upon his approval of an application for such designation made by the Governors of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

(10) CHATTOOGA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.—The Segment from 0.8 mile below Cashiers Lake in North Carolina to Tugaloo Reservoir, and the West Fork Chattooga River from its junction with Chattooga upstream 7.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Wild and Scenic Chattooga River and Corridor Boundary', dated August 1973; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph (10): *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$809,000 for development. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1274)

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or non-suitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers (i) with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, and (ii) which possess the greatest proportion of private lands within their areas. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the

same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1275)

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress. No river or portion of any river shall be added to the national wild and scenic rivers system subse-

quent to enactment of this Act until the close of the next full session of the State legislature, or legislatures in case more than one State is involved, which begins following the submission of any recommendation to the President with respect to such addition as herein provided.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of a State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date on which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register. (16 U.S.C. 1275)

Sec. 5. (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) Allegheny, Pennsylvania: The segment from its mouth to the town of Easy Brady, Pennsylvania.

(2) Bruneau, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(3) Buffalo, Tennessee: The entire river.

(4) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: The entire river.

(5) Clarion, Pennsylvania: The segment between Ridgeway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.

(6) Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York: The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.

(7) Flathead, Montana: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.

(8) Gasconade, Missouri: The entire river.

(9) Illinois, Oregon: The entire river.

(10) Little Beaver, Ohio: The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negly and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.

(11) Little Miami, Ohio: That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.

(12) Maumee, Ohio and Indiana: The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.

(13) Missouri, Montana: The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.

(14) Moyle, Idaho: The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with the Kootenai River.

(15) Obed, Tennessee: The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.

(16) Penobscot, Maine: Its east and west branches.

(17) Pere Marquette, Michigan: The entire river.

(18) Pine Creek, Pennsylvania: The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.

(19) Priest, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(20) Rio Grande, Texas: The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels of appropriate executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.

(21) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.

(22) Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(23) Salmon, Idaho: The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.

(24) Skagit, Washington: The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

(25) Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

(26) Upper Iowa, Iowa: The entire river.

(27) Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania: The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogheny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

"(28) American, California: The North Fork from the Cedars to the Auburn Reservoir.

(29) Au Sable, Michigan: The segment downstream from Foot Dam to Oscoda and upstream from Loud Reservoir to its source, including its principal tributaries and excluding Mio and Bamfield Reservoirs.

(30) Big Thompson, Colorado: The segment from its source to the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.

(31) Cache la Poudre, Colorado: Both forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Cache la Poudre to the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest.

(32) Cahaba, Alabama: The segment from its junction with United States Highway 31 south of Birmingham downstream to its junction with United States Highway 80 west of Selma.

(33) Clarks Fork, Wyoming: The segment from the Clark's Fork Canyon to the Crandall Creek Bridge.

(34) Colorado, Colorado and Utah: The segment from its confluence with the Dolores River, Utah, upstream to a point 19.5 miles from the Utah-Colorado border in Colorado.

(35) Conejos, Colorado: The three forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Conejos to its first junction with State Highway 17, excluding Platoro Reservoir.

(36) Elk, Colorado: The segment from its source to Clark.

(37) Encampment, Colorado: The Main Fork and West Fork to their confluence, thence the Encampment to the Colorado-Wyoming border, including the tributaries and headwaters.

(38) Green, Colorado: The entire segment within the State of Colorado.

(39) Gunnison, Colorado: The segment from the upstream (southern) boundary of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument to its confluence with the North Fork.

(40) Illinois, Oklahoma: The segment from Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir upstream to the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, including the Flint and Barren Fork Creeks.

(41) John Day, Oregon: The main stem from Service Creek Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream to Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10).

(42) Kettle, Minnesota: The entire segment within the State of Minnesota.

(43) Los Pinos, Colorado: The segment from its source, including the tributaries and headwaters within the San Juan Primitive Area, to the northern boundary of the Granite Peak Ranch.

(44) Manistee, Michigan: The entire river from its source to Manistee Lake, including its principal tributaries and excluding Tippy and Hodenpyl Reservoirs.

(45) Nolichucky, Tennessee and North Carolina: The entire main stem.

(46) Owyhee, South Fork, Oregon: The main stem from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the Owyhee Reservoir.

(47) Piedra, Colorado: The Middle Fork and East Fork from their sources to their confluence, thence the Piedra to its junction with Colorado Highway 160, including the tributaries and headwaters on national forest lands.

(48) Shepaug, Connecticut: The entire river.

(49) Sipsey Fork, West Fork, Alabama: The segment, including its tributaries, from the impoundment formed by the Lewis M. Smith Dam upstream to its source in the William B. Bankhead National Forest.

(50) Snake, Wyoming: The segment from the southern boundaries of Teton National Park to the entrance to Palisades Reservoir.

(51) Sweetwater, Wyoming: The segment from Wilson Bar downstream to Spring Creek.

(52) Tuolumne, California: The main river from its source on Mount Dana and Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park to Don Pedro Reservoir.

(53) Upper Mississippi, Minnesota: The segment from its source at the outlet of Itasca Lake to its junction with the northwestern boundary of the city of Anoka.

(54) Wisconsin, Wisconsin: The segment from Prairie du Sac to its confluence with the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien.

(55) Yampa, Colorado: The segment within the boundaries of the Dinosaur National Monument.

(56) Dolores, Colorado: The segment of the main stem from Rico upstream to its source, including its headwaters; the West Dolores from its source, including its headwaters, downstream to its confluence with the main stem; and the segment from the west boundary, section 2, township 38 north, range 16 west, NMPM, below the proposed McPhee Dam, downstream to the Colorado-Utah border, excluding the segment from one mile above Highway 90 to the confluence of the San Miguel River."

(b)(1) The studies of rivers named in subparagraphs (28) through (55) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and reports thereon submitted by not later than October 2, 1979: *Provided*, That with respect to the rivers named in subparagraphs (33), (50), and (51), the Secretaries shall not commence any studies until (i) the State legislature has acted with respect to such rivers or (ii) one year from the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier.

(2) The study of the river named in subparagraph (56) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and the report thereon submitted by not later than January 3, 1976.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the studies of the rivers named in subparagraphs (28) through (56) such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$2,175,000. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1276)

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the

degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(d) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved. (16 U.S.C. 1276)

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation, and lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned by the United States, by the State, or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States,

neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of this Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or such other easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national, wild, scenic or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village, or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection the appropriate Secretary shall issue guidelines, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses other than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system

designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of agriculture for the purposes of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g) (1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In the event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for

the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated. (16 U.S.C. 1277)

Sec. 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which

is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval—

(i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That if any Act designating any river or rivers for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system provides a period for the study or studies which exceeds such three complete fiscal year period the period provided for in such Act shall be substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (i); and,

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river the report for which is submitted to the President and the Congress, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2(a)(ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1279)

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any

stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are now in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 1278)

Sec. 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby with-

drawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 1279)

Sec. 9. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that—

(i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

(ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral deposits and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance of leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system. (16 U.S.C. 1780)

Sec. 10 (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch. 23), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wild-

life system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Act, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head of any State agency, or the appropriate official of a political subdivision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State- or country-owned lands. (16 U.S.C. 1281)

Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas. He shall also, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), provide technical assistance and advice to, and cooperate with, States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture and of Health, Education, and Welfare shall likewise, in accordance with the authority vested in them, assist, advise, and cooperate with State and local agencies and private interests with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas. (16 U.S.C. 1282)

Sec. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies shall review administrative and management policies, regulations, contracts, and plans affecting lands under their respective jurisdictions which include, border upon, or are adjacent to the rivers listed in subsection (a) of section 5 of this Act in order to determine what actions should be taken to protect such rivers during the period they are being considered for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers systems. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river. (16 U.S.C. 1283)

Sec. 13. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in this Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 1284)

Sec. 14. The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title

shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate at its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift. (16 U.S.C. 1285)

Sec. 15. As used in this Act, the term—

(a) “River” means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, runs, and small lakes.

(b) “Free-flowing”, as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) “Scenic easement” means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. (16 U.S.C. 1286)

Sec. 16. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, including such sums as have heretofore been appropriated, the following amounts for land acquisition for each of the rivers described in section 3(a) of this Act:



GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING WILD,
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER
AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN
THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC
RIVERS SYSTEM UNDER SECTION 2,
PUBLIC LAW 90-542.

February 1970

The following criteria supplement those listed in Section 2 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which states that rivers included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be free-flowing streams which possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and other similar values.

These guidelines are intended to define minimum criteria for the classification and management of free-flowing river areas proposed for inclusion in the national system by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and for State rivers included in the system by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reading these guidelines and in applying them to real situations of land and water it is important to bear one important qualification in mind. There is no way for these statements of criteria to be written so as to mechanically or automatically indicate which rivers are eligible and what class they must be. It is important to understand each criterion; but it is perhaps even more important to understand their collective intent. The investigator has to exercise his judgment, not only on the specific criteria as they apply to a particular river, but on the river as a whole, and on their relative weights. For this reason, these guidelines are not absolutes. There may be extenuating circumstances which would lead the appropriate Secretary to recommend, or approve pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), a river area for inclusion in the system because it is exceptional in character and outstandingly remarkable even though it does not meet each of the criteria set forth in these guidelines. However, exceptions to these criteria should be recognized only in rare instances and for compelling reasons.

The three classes of river areas described in Section 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are as follows:

- "(1) Wild river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

"(2) Scenic river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

"(3) Recreational river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 10(a), states that, "Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area."

In order to qualify for inclusion in the national system, a State free-flowing river area must be designated as a wild, scenic, or recreational river by act of the State legislature, with land areas wholly and permanently administered in a manner consistent with the designation by any agency or political subdivision of the State at no cost to the Federal Government, and be approved by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the criteria established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the guidelines contained herein. A river or related lands owned by an Indian tribe cannot be added to the national system without the consent of the appropriate governing body.

In evaluating a river for possible inclusion in the system or for determining its classification, the river and its immediate land area should be considered as a unit, with primary emphasis upon the quality of the experience and overall impressions of the recreationist using the river or the adjacent riverbank. Although a free-flowing river or river unit frequently will have more than one classified area,

each wild, scenic, or recreational area must be long enough to provide a meaningful experience. The number of different classified areas within a unit should be kept to a minimum.

Any activity, use, or development which is acceptable for a wild river is also acceptable for scenic and recreational river areas, and that which is acceptable for a scenic river is acceptable for a recreation river area. Activity and development limitations discussed below should not necessarily be interpreted as the desired level to which development or management activity should be planned. Hunting and fishing will be permitted, subject to appropriate State and Federal laws.

● The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides that rivers must be in a free-flowing natural condition, i.e., a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes which are without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modification of the waterway. However, low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures will not automatically preclude the river unit from being included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, providing such structures do not unreasonably diminish the free-flowing nature of the stream and the scenic, scientific, geological, historical, cultural, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area.

● The river or river unit must be long enough to provide a meaningful experience. Generally, any unit included in the system should be at least 25 miles long. However, a shorter river or segment that possesses outstanding qualifications may be included in the system.

● There should be sufficient volume of water during normal years to permit, during the recreation season, full enjoyment of water-related outdoor recreation activities generally associated with comparable rivers. In the event the existing supply of water is inadequate, it would be necessary to show that additional water can be provided reasonably and economically without unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the area.

● The river and its environment should be outstandingly remarkable and, although they may reflect substantial evidence of man's activity, should be generally pleasing to the eye.

● The river should be of high quality water or susceptible of restoration to that condition. A concept of nondegradation whereby existing high water quality will be maintained to the maximum extent feasible will be followed in all river areas included in the national system.

All rivers included in the national system should meet the "Aesthetics--General Criteria" as defined by the National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968. Water quality should meet the criteria for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, as defined in that document, so as to support the propagation of those forms of life which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream. Where no standards exist or where existing standards will not meet the objectives of these criteria, standards should be developed or raised to achieve those objectives. Wild river areas can be included in the national system only if they also meet the minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except as these criteria might be exceeded by natural background conditions. Scenic or recreation river areas which qualify for inclusion in the system in all respects except for water quality may be added to the system provided adequate and reasonable assurance is given by the appropriate Federal or State authority that the water quality can and will be upgraded to the prescribed level for the desired types of recreation, and support aquatic life which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream at the prescribed level of water quality. At such time as water quality fully meets the criteria, it may be desirable to change the classification of a river.

● New public utility transmission lines, gas lines, water lines, etc., in river areas being considered for inclusion in the national system are discouraged. However, where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values must be evaluated in the selection of the site in accordance with the general guidelines described in the Report of the Working Committee on Utilities prepared for the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, December 1968.

● Mineral activity subject to regulations under the Act must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment. Specific controls will be developed as a part of each management plan.

The following criteria for classification, designation, and administration of river areas are prescribed by the Act. These criteria are not absolutes, nor can they readily be defined quantitatively. In a given river, a departure from these standards might be more than compensated by other qualities. However, if several "exceptions" are necessary in order for a river to be classified as wild, it probably should be classified as scenic. If several "exceptions" are necessary in order for a river to be classified as scenic, it probably should be classified as recreational.

Wild River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that "these represent vestiges of primitive America," and they possess these attributes:

1. "Free of impoundments"
2. "Generally inaccessible except by trail"
3. "Watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive"
4. "Waters unpolluted"

● Classification criteria.

Despite some obvious similarities, the "wildness" associated with a wild river area is not synonymous with the "wildness" involved in wilderness classification under the Wilderness Act of 1964. One major distinction, in contrast to wilderness, is that a wild river area also may contain recreation facilities for the convenience of the user in keeping with the primitive setting.

1. An "impoundment" is a slack water pool formed by any man-made structure. Except in rare instances in which esthetic and recreational characteristics are of such outstanding quality as to counterbalance the disruptive nature of an impoundment, such features will not be allowed on wild river areas. Future construction of such structures that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system, as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area, would not be permitted. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Sec.2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

2. "Generally inaccessible" means there are no roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel within a narrow, incised river valley, or if the river valley is broad, within 1/4 mile of the riverbank. The presence, however, of one or two inconspicuous roads leading to the river area will not necessarily bar wild river classification.

3. "Essentially primitive" means the shorelines are free of habitation and other substantial evidence of man's intrusion. This would include such things as diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modifications of the waterway. These would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system. With respect to watersheds, "essentially primitive" means that the portion of the watershed within the boundaries has a natural-like appearance. As with shorelines, developments within the boundaries should emphasize a natural-like appearance so that the entire river area remains a vestige of primitive America. For the purposes of this Act, a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and pasture land and cropland devoted to the production of hay may be considered "essentially primitive." One or two inconspicuous dwellings need not necessarily bar wild river classification.

4. "Unpolluted" means the water quality of the river at least meets the minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except where exceeded by natural background conditions, and esthetics as interpreted in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968. In addition, the water presently must be capable of supporting the propagation of aquatic life, including fish, which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream. Where no standards exist or where existing standards will not meet the objectives of these criteria, standards should be developed or raised to achieve those objectives.

● Management objectives.

The administration of a wild river area shall give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

To achieve these objectives in wild river areas, it will be necessary to:

1. Restrict or prohibit motorized land travel, except where such uses are not in conflict with the purposes of the Act.

2. Acquire and remove detracting habitations and other non-harmonious improvements.

3. Locate major public-use areas, such as large campgrounds, interpretive centers or administrative headquarters, outside the wild river area. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces, shelters, and toilets, may be provided for recreation users as necessary to provide an enjoyable experience, protect popular sites, and meet the management objectives. Such facilities will be of a design and location which harmonize with the surroundings.

4. Prohibit improvements or new structures unless they are clearly in keeping with the overall objectives of the wild river area classification and management. The design for any permitted construction must be in conformance with the approved management plan for that area. Additional habitations or substantial additions to existing habitations will not be permitted.

5. Implement management practices which might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; grazing; protection from fire, insects, or disease; rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, provided the area will remain natural appearing and the practices or structures will harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct and adverse effect on the natural character of the area.

Scenic River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that scenic rivers:

1. Are "free of impoundments".
2. Are "accessible in places by road"
3. Have "shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped"

● Classification criteria.

1. An "impoundment" is a slack water pool formed by any man-made structure. Except in rare instances in which esthetic and recreational characteristics are of such outstanding quality as to counterbalance the disruptive nature of an impoundment, such features will not be allowed on scenic river areas. Future construction of such structures that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area, would not be permitted. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

2. "Accessible in places by road" means that roads may occasionally bridge the river area. Scenic river areas will not include long stretches of conspicuous and well-traveled roads closely paralleling the riverbank. The presence, however, of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads will not necessarily preclude scenic river designation. In addition to the physical and scenic relationship of the free-flowing river area to roads, consideration should be given to the type of use for which such roads were constructed and the type of use which would occur within the proposed scenic river area.

3. "Largely primitive" means that the shorelines and the immediate river environment still present an overall natural character, but that in places, land may be developed for agricultural purposes. A modest amount of diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modification of the waterway would not preclude a river from being considered for classification as a scenic river. Future construction of such structures would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area.

In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system. "Largely primitive" with respect to watersheds means that the portion of the watershed within the boundaries of the scenic river area should be scenic, with a minimum of easily discernible

development. Row crops would be considered as meeting the test of "largely primitive," as would timber harvest and other resource use, providing such activity is accomplished without a substantially adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river or its immediate environment.

4. "Largely undeveloped" means that small communities or any concentration of habitations must be limited to relatively short reaches of the total area under consideration for designation as a scenic river area.

● Management objectives.

A scenic river area should be managed so as to maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a "wild" and a "scenic" river area are degree of development, type of land use, and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with the primary objectives of a scenic river area, providing such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

The same considerations enumerated for wild river areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may in some cases be appropriate and that development of larger scale public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, would be compatible if such structures were screened from the river.

Modest facilities, such as unobtrusive marinas, also would be possible if such structures were consistent with the management plans for that area.

Recreational River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that recreational rivers:

1. Are "readily accessible by road or railroad"
2. "May have some development along their shoreline"
3. May have "undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past"

● Classification criteria.

1. "Readily accessible" means the likelihood of paralleling roads or railroads on one or both banks of the river, with the possibility of several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.

2. "Some development along their shorelines" means that lands may be developed for the full range of agricultural uses and could include small communities as well as dispersed or cluster residential developments.

3. "Undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past" means that there may be water resources developments and diversions having an environmental impact greater than that described for wild and scenic river areas. However, the degree of such development should not be to the extent that the water has the characteristics of an impoundment for any significant distance

Future construction . . . impoundments, diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modification of the waterway or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

● Management objectives.

Management of recreational river areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objectives will be to provide opportunities for engaging in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

Campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in close proximity to the river, although recreational river classification does not require extensive recreational developments. Recreational facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area.

Adopted:

Harrison Soesch 2-2-70
Department of the Interior (Date)

Edward P. Cliff 2-3-70
Department of Agriculture (Date)

Exhibit number 5

Legislature of the State of Idaho)

(Second Regular Session
[Forty-second Legislature

IN THE SENATE
SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 125
BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

A JOINT MEMORIAL
TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS
ASSEMBLED.

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho assembled in the Second Regular Session of the Forty-second Idaho Legislature, do hereby respectfully represent that:

WHEREAS, classification of the St. Joe River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act would impair operation of many industries, and endanger the economy of the area; and

WHEREAS, classification of the St. Joe River would jeopardize the movement of traffic, stopping the flow of natural resources and allowing them to die and become a loss to the nation; and

WHEREAS, classification would prevent development of private lands to their highest and best use under the system of free enterprise.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Second Regular Session of the Forty-second Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that we do hereby respectfully request that the Congress of the United States do not classify the St. Joe River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward copies of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Environmental Statement

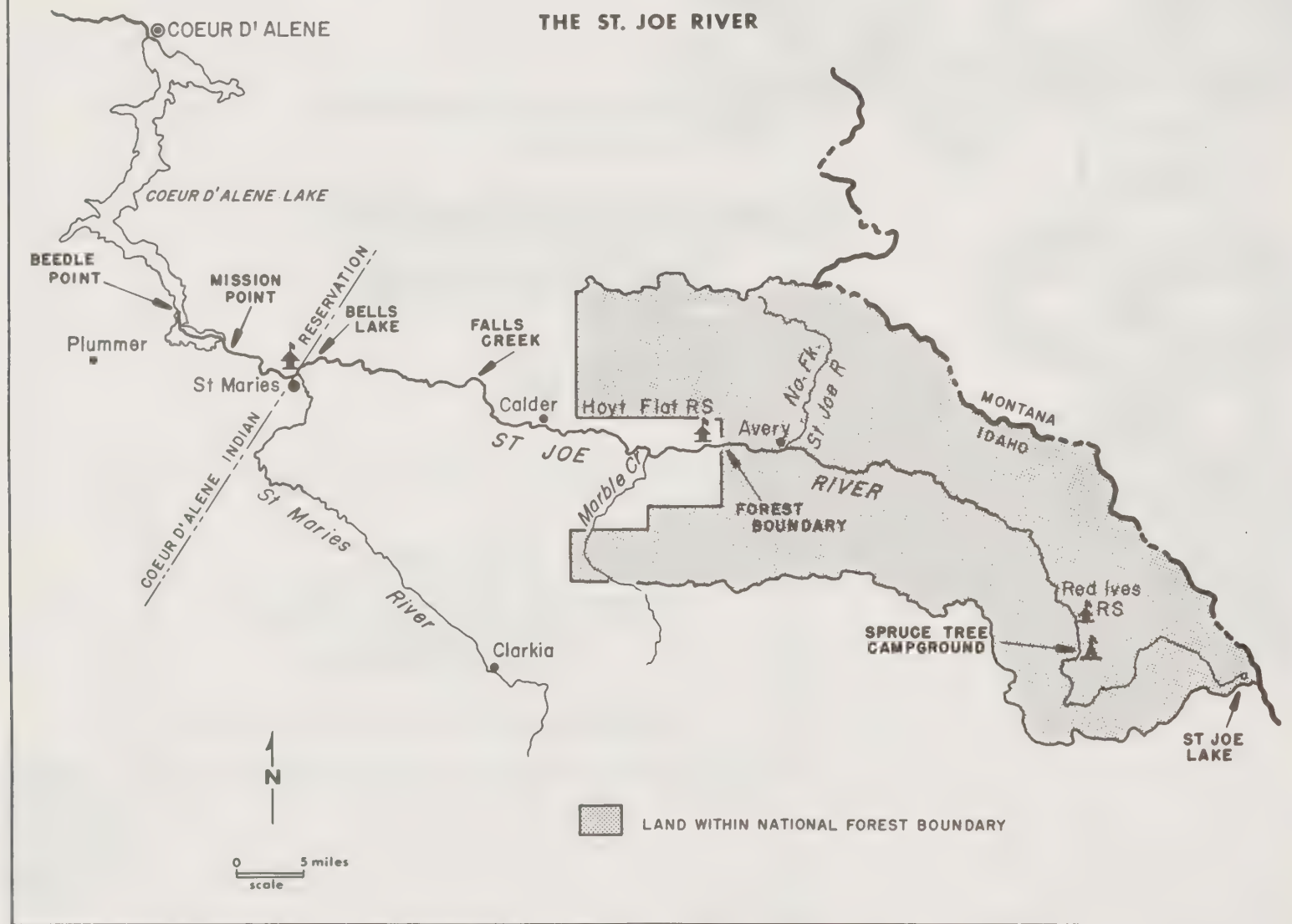
FINAL

ST. JOE Wild & Scenic River PROPOSAL

Report Number USDA - FS - FES (Leg) R1-76-02



THE ST. JOE RIVER



USDA-FOREST SERVICE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal

USDA-FS-R1-FES

**Prepared in Accordance With
Section 102(2)(c) of P.L. 91-190**

Type of Statement: **FINAL**

Date of Transmission to CEQ:

Type of Action: **Legislative**

Responsible Official: **John R. McGuire
Chief, Forest Service
Washington, D.C. 20250**

USDA-FOREST SERVICE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal

USDA-FS-R1-FES

Prepared in Accordance With
Section 102(2)(c) of P.L. 91-190

SUMMARY SHEET

I. Draft () Final (x)

II. U.S.D.A. Forest Service

III. Administrative () Legislative (x)

IV. Description of Action

On the basis of the study, it has been concluded that the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River meets the criteria established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and qualify for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

It is recommended that the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from St. Joe Lake to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest, be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 72.8 miles, the uppermost 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 46.2 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreational River Area. Funds should be authorized to be appropriated in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$1,-680,000 for the acquisition of interests in lands, development, and administration by the Forest Service.

The lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River flow predominately through State and private land. On these lands the State and/or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study. Those values include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural features. The State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect those values through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The St. Joe River flows through Shoshone, Benewah and Kootenai counties, Idaho.

V. Summary of Environmental Impacts and Environmental Effects

The proposal provides the means to preserve and enhance the river in its free-flowing status and to minimize adverse environmental effects to the river and adjacent lands. The impacts of development and increased recreation use will be controlled on the basis of the capability of the river and its environment to support these uses and activities rather than on projected trends and demands. States rights for self determination are recognized where private lands predominate.

VI. List of Alternatives Considered

Alternatives A. As is

B. National System Entire River — Federal Administration

C. National System within National Forest — State Action to Protect River Values on Lower Portion

D. National System above Avery, no classification below

E. National System above Avery with State option for Comprehensive Planning or National System below Avery.

F. State Wild and Scenic River System; Including the St. Joe

G. National System above Falls Creek, no classification below.
(Governors Recommendation)

VII. List of Federal, State, and Local Agencies, and other sources from which written comments were received on the Draft EIS.

Federal Agencies

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Power Commission
Soil Conservation Service
United States Fish & Wildlife Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDI Office of the Secretary
USDA Office of Equal Opportunity

State Agencies

Idaho State Clearinghouse
Idaho Fish and Game Department
Idaho Department of Highways
Idaho Department of Water Administration
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Elected Officials

Governor Cecil Andrus
Senator Cy Chase
Senator Art Manley

Other Groups

Burlington Northern Inc.
Diamond International Company
Milwaukee Land Company
Friends of the St. Joe
Potlatch Corporation
St. Joe Valley Association
Tri-County Natural Resources Committee
Wilderness River Outfitters
Inland Forest Resource Council
Outdoors Unlimited
Sierra Club
North Idaho Forestry Association

Approximately 900 comments throughout the study period have been received from interested individuals, Agencies and Organizations. Copies of all written correspondence received since 1974 as well as the public hearing transcripts are contained in the "Public Response to Forest Service Proposal and Draft EIS-St Joe River 1974-1975".

VIII. Date EIS submitted to CEQ:

DRAFT August 22, 1975

FINAL

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I. Description

A. Introduction

The St. Joe River was designated for study under Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542) for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As directed by the act, the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service has prepared the Study Report for the President.

The objectives of that report were:

1. To determine the suitability or non-suitability of all or part of the main stem of the St. Joe River for addition to the National Wild or Scenic Rivers System.
2. To evaluate alternatives by their potential to promote the quality of life and by reflecting society's preferences for attainment for these objectives:
 - a. To enhance national economic development by increasing the value of the Nation's output of goods and services and improving national economic efficiency.
 - b. To enhance the quality of the environment by the management, conservation, preservation, creation, restoration, or improvement of the quality of certain natural and cultural resources and ecological systems.
 - c. To enhance regional development through increases in the region's income, and employment, and improvement in its economic base, environment, and social well-being.

3. To recommend to the President a management plan for those parts of the river found to be suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The management plan would include these recommendations:

- a. Boundaries for a River Management Zone.
- b. Wild, Scenic or Recreational River Area classifications.
- c. An action plan with development, acquisition, and administration guidelines.
- d. Identification of reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- e. Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and administering the area if included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The recommendation contained in the Study Report is the culmination of 5 years of study which included resource data collection, participation by private and public individuals, groups, and agencies, and an analysis and evaluation of alternatives based on principles and standards for planning water and related land resources as established by the National Water Resources Council.

The data obtained throughout the study was gathered, analyzed and evaluated by an interdisciplinary team under the leadership of the project supervisor. The original team that formulated and analyzed alternatives consisted of the project leader, a forester, landscape architect, watershed specialist, transportation planner, and a geologist. During the study membership in the team changed and specialists in the disciplines of economics, flood plain studies, river basin planning, history, archaeology, fish and wildlife, soils, land management, real estate, easements, public involvement, mining, and legal advice were consulted. These specialists consisted of consultants in private industry, employees of several State agencies, University of Idaho and Washington State University professors, as well as Federal employees both within and outside the Forest Service. The interaction of these people in multi-disciplinary roles resulted in an assessment of a wide variety of information.

Public involvement has been an important consideration throughout the course of the study. Local, regional and national publics have participated in alternative development and in critique of various alternatives. As a result of public involvement, the following key expressions of public sentiment have emerged concerning potential classification of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

For Including the River in the National System

1. Control of Development
2. Protecting and Preserving the River
3. Need for Federal Control
4. Protection of Water, Land and Air Quality
5. Aesthetics
6. Fish and Wildlife Resources
7. Recreational Use

For Not Including the River in the National System

1. Landowner Rights
2. Need for Local Controls
3. Expansion of Government Controls
4. Multiple Uses
5. Cost
6. Overuse by Recreationists
7. Keep "As Is"

On the basis of the study, it has been concluded that the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River meets the criteria established by the act and qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Proposal

It is recommended that the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from St. Joe Lake to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest, be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 72.8 miles, the uppermost 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 46.2 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreational River Area. Funds should be authorized to be appropriated in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$1,680,000 for the acquisition of interests in lands, development, and administration by the Forest Service.

The lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River flow predominantly through State and private land. On these lands the State and-or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study. Those values include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural features. The State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect those values through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

B. Background

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 established an initial system of eight Wild and Scenic Rivers. In addition the act designated 27 other rivers to be studied for possible inclusion to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The St. Joe River of Idaho was one of these study rivers.

The intent of Congress in establishing a national system of wild and scenic rivers is stated in Section 1(b) of the act: "The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes."

The act defines three classifications for rivers. Depending upon the degree of shoreline or river development, rivers may be classified as either Wild, Scenic, or Recreational. Section 2(b) of the act describes the characteristics of the three classifications:

Wild river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides that river studies shall be conducted by the Department of the Interior, or by the Department of Agriculture where National Forest lands are involved. Because approximately 55 percent of the St. Joe lies within the National Forest, the study was assigned to the Forest Service.

Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as amended) provides a time frame within which the study must be conducted. It states that studies shall be completed and such reports be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies, priority shall be given to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of development which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The St. Joe, because of impending dredging of a potential "Wild River" segment and because of small lot subdivision along the lower reaches, was undertaken as an early study river.

In February 1970 the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior jointly signed a document entitled "GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM UNDER SECTION 2, PUBLIC LAW 90-542."

These guidelines, a copy of which is included in the appendix, supplement the criteria listed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and define minimum criteria for the classification and management of free-flowing river areas proposed for inclusion in the national system.

The initial step in organizing the study consisted of identifying the lands and waters within which data collection and planning activities would be concentrated. The Act specifies that the boundaries of initial components of the national system shall not exceed an average of 320 acres per river mile; this same criteria was used to establish the study area boundary. A narrow corridor about one-quarter mile in width was laid out on each side of the river. This resulted in a study area which encompassed some 42,272 acres of land immediately adjacent to the study river.

C. The Study Area — Present Situation

The following account of the existing situation is a brief but concise summary of the more detailed version presented in Chapters 2 and 3 of the Study Report.

1. The River

The St. Joe River Valley includes an area of 1,886 square miles in Northern Idaho. The basin is roughly elliptical in shape with its major axis extending from the Bitterroot Mountains on the Idaho-Montana boundary westerly to the mouth of the St. Joe River at Beedle Point in Lake Coeur d'Alene, an elevation of 2,110 (MSL). The source of the river is St. Joe Lake at an elevation of 6,460 feet (MSL). The river flows westerly from St. Joe Lake 132.1 miles, traversing 99.8 miles of Shoshone County, 32.2 miles of Benewah County and 0.1 mile of Kootenai County, all in Idaho.

The upper portion of the river flows through a deeply incised canyon where the adjacent slopes rise abruptly 2,000 to 3,000 feet to ridges and peaks at the 5,000 to 6,000 foot level.

A narrow flood plain expands to over a mile wide in the lower river area. There are several small natural lakes in this flood plain area. The lower 31 miles of the river are "slack" water.

The quality of the St. Joe water is good. The entire river exceeds state and national standards for primary contact recreation sports such as swimming. The water is well suited for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreation uses.

Waste discharge into the river is minimal. Of the 5,400 people who live in the valley, primary or secondary municipal sewage treatment is provided for 75 percent of the population.

Some pollution problems have been identified along the river. The one receiving the most attention in recent years is the sewage effluent entering the river at Chatcolet, Avery, St. Maries, and at other developed areas. Several studies have identified these problems and proposed solutions. Various county and state agencies are actively working with local residents to clean up these sources of pollution. Other forms of pollution which occur but have not been well quantified include those resulting from recreation use, road building, log handling on the river, agricultural practices and land clearing. Recent environmental protection laws provide guidance for lessening the polluting impact of these activities.

2. The Land

The St. Joe River basin is located in the northern Rocky Mountain physiographic province, characterized by high mountains and deep, steeply walled intermountain valleys. The canyon of the St. Joe River is in the early stages of maturity. This is typified by steep canyon walls and little flood plain development in the upper portion of the drainage, and steep canyon walls with moderate flood plain development in the lower reaches of the basin.

Most soils within the St. Joe Valley are composed of a layer of fine wind deposited soil (loess) overlying residual material derived from parent bedrock.

Except for very steep, south-facing breaklands and high areas, soils in the valley vary from moderate to high in productivity. Some nutritional elements, particularly phosphate, are below optimum on most of the unit.

The four major landforms along the St. Joe River along with the percent of areas within the study area are: Flood plain 22.5 percent, valley benches and terraces 1.8 percent, river breaklands and steep slopes 75.4 percent, and moderately sloped uplands .3 percent. Thus, about 98 percent of the study area encompasses land either subject to periodic flooding or located on hillsides steeper than 35 percent.

3. The Minerals

The St. Joe River lies about 15 airline miles south of the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining region. Prospecting near the St. Joe River has shown the presence of veins containing copper, lead, silver and gold. However, the only mineral production near the St. Joe River has been small placer gold shipments and several small low grade copper ore shipments. A potential for discovery of substantial mineral deposits does exist.

In addition to hard rock mineral values there is a known placer deposit containing possibly 70,000 tons of garnet sand and some gold dust. These placer deposits are located upstream from Beaver Creek. About 10 million tons of quartzite building stone are located on Marble Mountain located about 7 miles south of the St. Joe River.

4. The Vegetation

There is a wide variety of vegetation along the river. The land around St. Joe Lake supports a subalpine type comprised of fir, limber pine and lodgepole pine. Lower down, as the canyon narrows, conifer tree species such as grand fir, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, western white pine, western red cedar, larch and ponderosa pine predominate along with seral brush fields resulting from repeated fire in the early 1900's. Near the mouth of the river and upstream through the wide flood plain the vegetative cover consists of cottonwood-bluegrass-willow plant associations.

5. Fisheries and Wildlife

A wide variety of fish are present with coldwater species such as cutthroat and rainbow trout, and whitefish in all parts of the river with warmer water species such as bass, perch, crappie, bullheads, tinch and squawfish in the lower 25 miles.

Large populations of whitetail and mule deer, elk, and black bear are found throughout the drainage while small populations of moose and mountain lions are present. Furbearers common to this area include beaver, muskrat, river otter, coyote, bobcat, badger, mink, red fox and weasel. A large variety of other small animals and birds is also present. The area along the lower St. Joe River contains the largest known nesting concentrations in the western U.S. of the American Osprey. There is the possibility of a small population of grizzly bear occupying the upper parts of the St. Joe River basin also.

6. People

In 1970 there were 6,135 people residing in the St. Joe basin. The population is centered in the cities, primarily in and around St. Maries. Overall population density is light — 3.2 people per square mile as compared to 8.6 for Idaho and 56.3 for the continental U.S. Population growth in and near St. Maries was about 16.3 percent from 1960-1970. Growth in the rest of the basin is static or declining slightly.

Employment is heavily dependent on the timber industry with up to 90 percent of the economy of the valley being derived either directly or indirectly from that industry.

7. Economics

Timber, recreation, and agriculture are the three major economic factors in the valley. Approximately 330 million board feet come out of the St. Joe Basin each year. In 1972 about \$26,100,000 was paid for timber stumpage, wages and salaries. This compares to approximately \$842,000 spent by recreationists along the river and approximately \$754,000 received by farmers and ranchers for products they produced in the valley during 1972.

8. Water Development Projects

There are no dams or diversions on the St. Joe River or its tributaries. However, the level of the lower 30 miles of the river is controlled by the Post Falls Dam, 8 miles below Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Post Falls Dam, built in 1906, raised the water level of the lower river about 8 feet.

Dam sites have been inventoried at seven locations on the river. The Army Corps of Engineers has stated that no dam sites on the St. Joe River appear economically feasible before the year 2000.

9. Ownership

The upper half of the St. Joe River lies entirely within the St. Joe National Forest. There are no private lands within one-quarter mile of the river in that segment. From Avery downstream, private lands predominate with approximately 76.3 percent of the land along the river privately owned. The private land includes about 900 parcels held by 600 different owners.

10. Archaeology and History

Prehistoric or archaeological knowledge of the area is limited. Full scale research efforts are lacking in this field. An overview of Archeological Resources in Region One National Forests in Northern Idaho was published in November 1974. This overview covers an area in Idaho from the Salmon River north to the Canadian border. It was compiled under a Forest Service contract with the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Within the St. Joe N.F. a total of 157 historic sites and four prehistoric sites have been identified based on interviews with knowledgeable people. No on-the-ground reconnaissance was made. The most frequently recorded sites are logging camps, log buildings, lookouts, splash dams, steam donkeys and graves. All reported sites should be regarded as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, pending evaluation of their significance. Evaluation requires professional assessment of the condition, content, and potential contribution to the archaeology of the area.

Various artifacts and burial grounds have been discovered at times within the valley. The Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho, investigates and documents findings of archaeological significance.

The history of civilization in the St. Joe Valley is brief. The first white men in the valley were missionaries who established a mission along the banks of the lower St. Joe River in 1842. In 1859 the Mullan Road was built into the lower valley. Still, few people other than Indians inhabited the valley until settlers began arriving in the 1880s. Shortly thereafter, a timber boom hit the valley. Timber harvesting continues to be important to the present time. Historic structures which remain consist of old log cabins, logging equipment, log flumes, and abandoned railroads. Idaho's historic sign program recognizes the Sacred Heart Mission and the Mullan Road as notable historic sites.

The National Register of Historic Places published in the Federal Register August 6, 1974, listed the Avery Ranger Station in the town of Avery as a National Historic Place. This well-preserved log cabin is a fine example of the 1910 era log cabin construction. It is currently used as a bunkhouse by the Forest Service. This is the only site within the St. Joe Valley listed on the National Register.

11. The Climate

The climate of the St. Joe Valley is moderated by prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean. Precipitation is heavy during winter and light during summer. Recorded mean annual precipitation varies from 27.30 inches (17) at St. Maries to 60+ inches at the headwaters.

Yearly snowfall at St. Maries varies from several inches to over 120 inches with the average being 80 inches. Some of the higher elevations in the drainage have snow accumulations of over 180 inches.

The average temperature for St. Maries is 47.5°F, with January the coldest month (27.8°) and July the warmest (67.6°). Temperature extremes at St. Maries vary from a low of -29° to a high of 109°. St. Maries has an average growing season of 126 days, May 16 to September 19. (18)



12. Zoning and Land Use Planning

Zoning and land use planning are of concern to residents in all three counties along the River. Both Benewah and Shoshone counties are participating with the Idaho Panhandle Planning and Development Council to establish comprehensive land use plans. These plans are scheduled to be implemented in July 1975. All lands along the St. Joe River except a small tip on the lower end will then be governed by that plan. The following table shows the various other types of land use planning and zoning which exist on the lands along the river:

STATUS OF AUTHORITIES — Dec. 1974

	Counties			City
	Benewah	Shoshone	Kootenai	St. Maries
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inspector	Yes	Yes	Yes - 3	No
Comprehensive Plan	No	No	Yes	No
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	Yes	Yes
Other Housing Related				
Ordinances, Subdiv., etc.	Yes	No	Yes	No
Floodplain Dev. Ordinances	No	No	Yes	No
Qualify for Federal Flood Ins.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

13. Roadless Areas

There are six roadless areas bordering the St. Joe River. They vary in size from 6,800 acres to 67,600 acres. The largest of these areas is the Bean Bacon area which also rates highest among the six for potential wilderness characteristics. About 20 miles of the St. Joe River which is being proposed for Wild River designation runs through this roadless area. The other five areas are along the river.

None of these roadless areas have been selected as "new study areas" (areas which are to be given in-depth study to determine their availability and suitability as wilderness). However, each area will receive full consideration of all use values, including wilderness, as land use plans are developed for planning units which encompass the roadless areas. No activities can take place on these roadless areas which will jeopardize their wilderness potential until they are considered in land use plans.

II. Environmental Impacts

Implementation of the proposal would result in protection of natural and scenic features within a corridor of land immediately adjacent to the river and curtail the utilization of certain resources. Thus, a built-in objective of the proposal is minimization of adverse environmental impacts commonly associated with use and development of timber, mineral, and hydropower resources.

The following discussion deals with the identification and analysis of specific environmental impacts identified with the recommended proposal. Both primary and secondary impacts are identified along with measures designed to mitigate adverse impacts.

A. Water Supply

Water monitoring will be continued by State agencies and the Forest Service. The objective of the water monitoring is to detect adverse man-caused changes in the quality and quantity so appropriate corrective action can be taken. Sources of sewage pollution will either be upgraded or eliminated to meet State and Federal regulations. This will result in an improvement in water quality which will benefit river users including industrial, agricultural, domestic and municipal users, as well as the fish and wildlife.

B. Flood Control, Land Stabilization and Drainage

The proposed plan will allow a variety of flood control measures such as diking or zoning to provide a floodway zone. Shorelines can be stabilized in the recreational river segment to reduce soil erosion, streambank cutting and sedimentation. Within the National Forest segment developments would not be allowed within the flood plain which might suffer from floods. The net effect of these actions will be to provide

a logical plan for appropriate development which, in the long run, should result in an increase in productivity and a reduction in the cost of using the land resource. Short-term monetary gains resulting from flood plain subdivision would be forsaken.

C. Transportation

1. Navigation

The proposal contains no specific recommendations concerning recreational or commercial navigation on the St. Joe River. Certain problems have been identified which are associated with power boat use on the lower river. Additional studies are needed to determine the extent of damage occurring as well as the solutions. Identified problems include bank erosion, sedimentation and siltation caused by motorboats, debris and pollution resulting from recreational use and log handling.

2. Roads

The recommendation includes provisions to allow a two-lane, paved road to be built up the river corridor to Gold Creek. Above Gold Creek a single-lane, graveled road with turnouts is recommended to Red Ives. Primitive roads are proposed above Red Ives. This proposed road system will allow safer travel along the river. With the expected increase in recreational use if the river is placed in the National Wild and Scenic River System, the present road would be extremely unsafe. Better roads will draw more people to the area, this may diminish the quality of certain existing recreational features, especially solitude and uncrowded conditions. To mitigate this effect, the roads leading to the Wild River segment from Gold Creek should be kept to the lowest possible standard so use will be channeled away from that segment. Resource management will not be im-

pacted by road construction restrictions, but road building costs will increase as the Wild and Scenic River values are protected during reconstruction. Road reconstruction, as a result of including the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, could increase 50 percent over costs on a non-included river.

D. Recreation Use

Upon implementation of the proposed plan, recreation use could be expected to accelerate over expected use with no river classification. Over a 15-year period following classification, increased use of the upper river area could be 50 percent greater than without classification. At some time a saturation point or a carrying capacity will be reached. That time will come quicker with classification of the river. The management plan for the river anticipates that time and management plans will be ready to handle the situations. Overuse remedies could include charging fees, limiting numbers of users or prohibiting certain uses.

In the long run restrictions of this type favor people who live away from the local area. As is, local people have unlimited use of the area for recreation; people living farther away have not heard of the recreational treasures in the St. Joe. Thus, national publicity generated by adding part of the St. Joe to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will bring more outsiders to the area.

The increase in recreational use will increase tourist expenditures within the St. Joe Valley. This increased expenditure is not expected to be a significant boost to local economy as local retail stores are not set up to cater to tourists. Over 15 years time the increased use generated by classification of the upper river might create two additional jobs due to increased expenditures. Outside the valley, additional jobs could result because of increased purchases of recreational equip-

ment such as boats, campers, trailers, etc., part of which could be attributable to St. Joe River use. These may be short term economic gains; in the long run capacity will be reached regardless of classification.

Growth will most likely occur in the form of destination type campgrounds in the recreational river areas. Day use sites can be expected nearer populated areas also. River rafting and canoeing interest may result in some special use permits being issued for these activities.

E. Employment

In both the long and short run employment should show a slight increase as a result of implementing the recommendation. Timber harvest is the mainstay of employment in the valley. No reduction is proposed in the volume of timber removed from the St. Joe Valley as a result of the proposal. Thus, employment at the mills should not decrease. The restrictions put upon harvest in the River Management Zones should cause a higher cost in timber harvest and additional manpower per given volume of harvested timber. This will involve about 1 million board feet of timber a year and may mean one or two new jobs.

Increased road construction costs will result in the additional employment of five to ten people for a 10 year period. The tourist industry may increase to provide two new jobs.

Overall real estate sales and construction projects are not expected to change substantially as a result of classification. Butcher and Christophersen (15) stated that the same number of houses could be expected but on larger lots. They further said that publicity associated with classification of a part of the river could bring additional demand for lots in the valley. No substantial long or short-term change in employment is expected in this field.

F. Resource Yields

The primary impact on resource yields generated by plan implementation includes a modification of timber harvest techniques in some areas along the river.

Timber harvest techniques on National Forest land within the River Management Zone would be similar to those practiced in past years. Primary emphasis would be on protecting the scenic resource, but harvest would be allowed if special precautions were taken.

On private land, a variety of conservation measures could complement protection of Wild and Scenic River values. Voluntary cooperation is expected from the majority of landowners outside the National Forest boundary. This means that up to 4,000 acres of private timberland will be managed not only for economic return but also to protect scenic values. Potential compensation to landowners for this practice is a possibility under the proposal. Overall volume yield should remain static over the long run, but harvesting costs may increase.

The garnet sands in the bars of the upper St. Joe contain in excess of \$3 million worth of garnet sand. Harvest of this resource would cause permanent and irreparable damage to a 15 mile river segment which supports a thriving population of native cutthroat trout.

This segment of river is essentially roadless and qualifies for "Wild River" designation. The recommendation is to purchase the valid mining rights so this section of river can be maintained in its natural state. There is a possibility that other mineral values yet undiscovered may exist in the river corridor; their use would be foreclosed by withdrawing mineral rights along the river

Agricultural lands along the lower river are slowly diminishing in acreage as subdivision and building progresses. Zoning and land use planning are expected to reduce this trend.

The preservation and possible enhancement of the scenic resource of the valley is hard to measure. But it is a definite resource yield to be considered.

The cumulative result of the proposal on resource yields will provide a planned harvest of all resources, except dredging for minerals in the sand bars of the upper river.

G. Implementation Costs

It is estimated that \$1,680,000 will be needed over the first 5 years to implement a Wild and Scenic Rivers management and development program for the St. Joe. The greatest cost, \$1 million is needed to assess the mineral potential of the upper river area and purchase valid mineral rights. Acquisition of conservation easements or fee purchase from willing sellers is needed on an estimated 20 acres along a narrow strip through private lands in Avery and on downstream. That cost will be \$100,000. Other development, cleanup and interpretive programs will cost an additional \$580,000.

Other implementation costs such as litigation, mitigation, and rights-of-way are expected to be minor, primarily because of the small acreage of private land involved (20 acres).

H. Open and Green Space

Within National Forest lands the amount of open and green space will remain nearly equal to that presently existing. Changes in road alignment and widening will result in conversion of some forested areas to roads. This may affect 20 acres. Logging in the River Management Zone will not noticeably reduce the amount of open or green space.

On the 20 acres of private land close to the river, between Avery and the Forest boundary, a "green belt" will be established to assure that land remains as open and green space. Outside the River Management Zone and below the National Forest boundary open and green space would be protected in most flood-prone areas by flood plain zoning. Various other types of land use planning will affect the total open and green space along the lower river. Overall, as development increases, it is expected that the amount of open and green space will diminish in the private land sector although areas of special ecological and environmental significance will be protected through land use regulations.

I. River Values

The river contains outstanding free-flowing characteristics and attractive water. Its Wild and Scenic Rivers values would be protected in its entire length — the upper 72.8 miles by classification in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the lower 59.3 miles by additional land use planning or other means chosen by the State and/or local governmental subdivision. Indications from local and state governing people and agencies are that they will take additional steps to protect those values. During the last 2 years, much has already been done to protect the values, including flood plain delineation, qualifying for national flood insurance protection, comprehensive planning, and hiring building inspectors.

Dams or impoundments could not be constructed on the upper 72.8 miles and it is unlikely they would be constructed at less likely sites on the lower river. Secondary impacts of this would be less flood protection, less potential hydroelectric output, and less lake-oriented recreation.

Cumulative impacts would favor protection of free-flowing river values at the expense of dams and impoundments.

J. Scenic Attractiveness

In the National Forest segment, scenic attractiveness would be the first consideration in the river management corridor. Road reconstruction may diminish the scenic attractiveness. Guardrails, more cuts and fills, riprap or retaining walls, widening, and turnouts will all be adverse impacts. Some may be mitigated by using various architectural techniques which will better fit the road to the landscape. Consultation with landscape architects will be an integral part of future road reconstruction. A favorable impact resulting from the new roads will be that drivers will be able to see more scenery with less worry about safety hazards.

Below Avery scenic attractiveness will be influenced by future road construction, building developments, and uses along the river. The recommended plan would provide State and/or local governmental agencies the opportunity to protect the scenic attractiveness while allowing needed, planned development in appropriate locations.

K. Fish and Wildlife Habitat

The recommended plan's impact on fish and wildlife habitat is favorable. Approximately 25 miles of prime westslope cutthroat trout habitat will be preserved in the upper reaches, as well as maintaining a quality fishery habitat on the remainder of the stream. Along the slack water, there are opportunities to manage the nesting habitat of numerous osprey, to maintain the diverse fishing habitat, and to protect the adjacent wetlands habitat. Elk are the key big game animal in the drainage, and habitat modification in the form of brush field burning can be continued to perpetuate their population. This burning will create temporary (30-day) adverse visual signs when the blackened vegetation shows. However, since this is usually done in the spring the new vegetation quickly covers the burned areas. On the average only 10 acres per year of burned-over brush fields could be seen from the river, and that at a time when less than 1 percent of the use occurs. Brush field burning maintains the vegetative succession at an early stage thus inhibiting growth of mature forests. The proposed practice of burning favors maintaining elk populations at the expense of some additional timber production. This long range impact is expected to balance out in economic gains and losses.

Various activities such as road construction and increased recreation use may impact the St. Joe elk herds use of the key wintering areas on the south facing slopes along the river above Avery. Increased recreation use accompanying classification of the St. Joe may also impact west slope cutthroat trout populations.

L. Historic and Archeological Resources

Known sites which are included or are possibly eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places are identified for further consideration. A need for an intensive historic and archeological survey is recognized and recommended as part of the proposal.

The proposed action will not result in the transfer, sale, demolition, or substantial alteration of Federally owned properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Including the upper river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will probably not affect historic or archeologic resources. However, increased attention brought on by classification of the upper river will cause increased pressure by artifact hunters along the lower river. Several known historic sites on the lower 35 miles of river need further protection to preserve their identity for future generations. State and/or local governments can assure this protection by several methods available to them under the proposal.

M. Water, Land and Air Quality

Sources of water, land and air pollutants have been identified during the study. Adequate provisions to reduce or eliminate the pollutants are believed to exist. Including the river into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System should make little difference in the future quality of water, land and air resources. In the vicinity of Avery, it is recommended that special emphasis be given to obtaining Federal money to help resolve the sewage disposal problem. This money would be separate from money requested as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers administration and management.

N. Irreversible Commitments of Resources

All future options would remain open in case national emergencies dictate needs for resource uses, such as dams and impoundments, stream channelization, dredging, mineral extraction, or other intensive developments. The option to have a high quality river in its free-flowing condition would not be an option if more intensive development is prescribed now.

In summary, the management goal of the entire river will be to emphasize the natural values while allowing controlled use of the area for public and private enjoyment. Present and future generations will benefit from the opportunity to enjoy a rare, high quality outdoor experience amid surroundings of unspoiled natural beauty.

O. Landowner Rights

This plan recommends maximum protection of Wild and Scenic River values with a minimum of encroachment on landowners' rights. Conservation easements or fee purchases from willing sellers will be planned on 20 acres of private land along a narrow ribbon of land in and below Avery. This private land being considered for inclusion includes primarily the narrow strip of land between the railroad tracks or the highway and the river. Existing uses could continue on that land, but attempts would be made to negotiate with the landowners to keep the narrow strip in open space and not develop the land. Landowners would be paid for any losses they incur in keeping the land as it is. The right of condemning for a conservation easement would be used if necessary to prevent a potential future use from detracting from Wild and Scenic River values. This power of eminent domain would be proposed for use in protecting the immediate environment of the river only along that part of the river of utmost significance.

Landowners' rights on those 20 acres would be subservient to the need of the greater number of people who would enjoy the benefits of Wild and Scenic River values on those key acres of land.

P. Local Controls

The recommended action makes maximum use of local controls. Management of all but 20 acres of private lands and all State lands will be left to local controls. The option for local governments to devise their own systems for protecting Wild and Scenic River values is left open. There is no implied threat that the Federal Government will do something if local government does not. If State and/or local governments ask for Federal assistance, there are a number of ways they can get that assistance.

Q. Local Acceptance

This proposal best meets the identified desires of a majority of the public. It does not satisfy all public groups or individuals. Local acceptance is expected to vary. In the past, most of the local public responses have indicated they want no part of the river included. With modifications made in this proposal from previous recommendations, it is expected more local people will endorse this recommendation. The public's greatest concern appears to be the potential spread of Federal control over the lower reaches of the river and the resultant erosion of private landowner rights.

R. Statewide Acceptance

People in Idaho generally have indicated they want Wild and Scenic River values protected. This proposal allows them to protect those values on the St. Joe by its inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System where National Forest lands predominate, and through other means where private and State lands predominate. Statewide acceptance is expected to be high.

S. Conservation Group Acceptance

Based on past responses, it is doubtful that conservation groups will give strong support for the proposal. They generally reflect a lack of trust in State and/or local governmental agencies protecting Wild and Scenic River values on privately owned lands along rivers.

T. Resource Industry Acceptance

Generally, resource industries such as timber, land, and mining companies have opposed any proposal to give emphasis to additional environmental protection. Thus, they have opposed, for the most part, including any part of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. They expect that such inclusion would increase the cost of doing business and raise the price of products they have to sell. These companies are not expected to support classification of any part of the St. Joe River.



III. Favorable Environmental Effects

This is a proposal for legislative action. As such, its environmental effects are primarily regulatory in nature. The favorable effects of the proposal if implemented fall into five general categories, as discussed below:

A. Water Quality

1. The proposal imposes a ban on the construction of dams, dikes, levees, diversions and other water resource projects which would adversely affect Wild and Scenic River values within the classified river area. This ban could only be repealed by Congressional action. The purpose of imposing this ban is to preserve these rivers in their free-flowing condition, and to prevent the many adverse impacts on water quality and aquatic life which can result from construction projects within the riverbed.
2. Upon classification, one of the administrative goals will be to identify existing sources of water pollution along the river and initiate action to terminate or moderate the flow of pollutants, thereby upgrading water quality.
3. The proposal will provide the legal machinery for preventing future land and resource uses which may threaten water quality.

B. Land Use Patterns

1. The proposal will provide for rehabilitation of 2 miles of river frontage in the vicinity of Avery. Approximately 20 acres of land would be kept as open space.
2. Future land uses which are grossly incompatible with visual, environmental or cultural values will be prohibited by application of conservation easement condemnation authority.
3. Modification of the natural shoreline will be curtailed, particularly along the Wild River segment.
4. Road and utility crossings will generally be restricted to existing corridors.

C. Public Considerations

1. The river and adjacent lands included in the proposal serve to enhance the existing public recreation opportunities.
2. The proposal preserves the river for a relatively unique form of outdoor recreation, river-associated activities.

D. Economic Conditions

1. The proposal will enhance the local tourist economy.
2. Implementation and maintenance cost of this proposal is low compared to the expense involved in a flood-hydropower development alternative for the same area.
3. The option of committing the rivers to "developmental" uses is held open for future generations.
4. Landowners would be compensated for the Federal acquisition of land or property rights.
5. The establishment of new recreation businesses serving the public is allowed within the proposal boundary, but controls are provided to manage these developments.

E. Ecological Effects

1. The proposal protects the habitat for trout and whitefish, insuring the continuance of a fragile resource.
2. Other resource uses would be controlled only to the extent necessary to meet management objectives of various segments within the River Management Zone. Timber harvesting would perhaps be the major consideration, although the timber potential in relation to the area involved is low. The proposal requires that any manipulation of vegetation would be directed to protect and enhance the river environment. Trees would be considered primarily for their recreation, watershed protection, and esthetic value.

Uncontrolled mineral exploration and development could adversely alter the natural environment of the River Management Zone. Lands adjacent to portions of the river classified as Wild would be withdrawn from mineral entry. The lands adjacent to portions of the river classified as Scenic or Recreational would be subject to restrictions which insure preservation of Wild and Scenic River values.

IV. Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided

Increased Use—Notoriety of the St. Joe River created by inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System could result in increased use. The concentration of recreationists on some portions of the river could lead to a loss of environmental quality brought about by a variety of activities. Examples include increased traffic, the dust and noise created by travel on the St. Joe River Road, the sewage disposal problem, and the litter which inevitably occurs with the traveler. In addition, the solid waste disposal problems faced by the upriver communities will be increased. It appears that this trend may be inevitable without inclusion in the system, though probably at a slower initial rate. Inclusion in the system would provide the means to control site deterioration by permitting only suitable types of development.

Adjacent Area Use — Regulation of use and development within the River Management Zone would likely result in more intensive development of private land along the lower river. This development would not necessarily be detrimental, but without consideration for complementing the rural environment it could lead to a loss of esthetic quality. County zoning of lands both within and adjacent to the management corridor could help promote appropriate use and development.

Indirect Effects of Precluding Dams — The proposal precludes constructing dams and could result in a future need to consider alternative sources of power which have historically added to air and water pollution.

The denial of dam construction on portions of the St. Joe River would reduce an option for providing power for the Northwest. To this extent, inclusion of the St. Joe River in the Wild and Scenic River System could exert an adverse effect on the environment at another location while benefiting the local environment of the St. Joe area.

The option of constructing a dam in the upriver reaches to provide flood protection downstream would be lost. Wild and Scenic River status would affect future consideration of flood control projects within the Columbia River System. The environmental impact of implementing alternative downstream measures is not known, but it appears probable that some adverse environmental effects would result at any flood hazard reduction site.

V. Alternatives to the Proposed Action

The purpose of this chapter is to review, analyze and evaluate alternatives relating to possible inclusion of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Seven alternatives are evaluated. These were selected from hundreds of potential alternatives which could be evaluated when one considers including combinations of various river segments, types of classification, and river management options. The seven represent a range of management options open under Wild and Scenic River guidelines which vary from optimal economic returns to preserving environmental quality. Public involvement during the study generally indicated that these alternatives encompassed the range of proposals which meet the desires of various publics.

Each plan is evaluated by its potential to promote the quality of life and by reflecting society's preferences for attainment of the objectives defined below.

1. To enhance national economic development by increasing the value of the Nation's output of goods and services and improving national economic efficiency.
2. To enhance the quality of the environment by the management, conservation, preservation, creation, restoration, or improvement of the quality of certain natural and cultural resources and ecological systems.
3. To enhance regional development through increases in the region's income, increases in employment, and improvement in its economic base, environment and social well-being.

Alternative A, which would not include any of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, would involve the least amount of additional Government controls. Some people would perceive this plan as making optimum contributions towards achieving a national economic development objective. Alternative B, which would include the entire river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, would involve Federal administration that would protect Wild and Scenic River values which would emphasize the contributions to the environmental quality objective. The other alternatives show physical, technological, legal, and public policy constraints reflecting tradeoffs between the national economic development and environmental quality objectives.

Alternative A. **AS IS.** This alternative evaluates probable impacts if none of the St. Joe River is put in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and continues to be managed without the restraints of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. National Forest lands, which comprise about one-half the land in the river corridor, are presently managed to provide a combination of public benefits. When resource use conflicts, scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, water quality and usefulness are given priority over short term exploitation.

Alternative B. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ENTIRE RIVER — FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.** The entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accord with the river plan developed for the river under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The boundary would average nearly one-quarter mile from each side of the river, following legal subdivision, survey lines and features. There would be 26.6 miles of Wild river classification on the upper river above Spruce Tree Campground, 21.5 miles of Scenic river classification on the portion from Falls Creek to the dikes near St. Maries and on the lower end below Mission Point, and the remaining 84 miles would be classified as a Recreational river.

Alternative C. **NATIONAL SYSTEM WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST — STATE ACTION BELOW BOUNDARY**

(RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE)

The upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from St. Joe Lake to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest, would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 72.8 miles, the upper most 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 46.2 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreational River Area.

The lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River flow predominately through State and private land. On these lands the State and/or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study. The State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect those values through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Alternative D. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE AVERY.** The uppermost 65.8 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accord with a plan developed for the river under provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Below Avery the State and county governments, as well as private landowners, would have a full range of options to consider, including continuing as is, comprehensive planning and zoning, or requesting that the lower river also be included in the National System. The analysis evaluated the lower river the same as in alternative A.

Alternative E. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE AVERY with COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING or NATIONAL SYSTEM BELOW.** The uppermost 65.8 miles of the St. Joe River would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and be administered by the Forest Service in accordance with a plan developed for the river under provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. If the lower 66.3 miles receive protection of Wild and Scenic River values by the State and/or local governments by July 1, 1978, then that portion of the river would not become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System unless requested by the State of Idaho. If adequate planning and controls are not in effect the entire river would become a component of the National System as proposed in Alternative B.

Alternative F. **STATE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM INCLUDING the ST. JOE.** The State would designate the entire St. Joe as one of Idaho's Wild and Scenic Rivers. Federal lands could be managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management under a cooperative agreement which would assure protection of Wild and Scenic River values. No Federal monies would be available from the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Money may be available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Alternative G. **NATIONAL SYSTEM ABOVE FALLS CREEK (GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION)**

The upper 98.3 miles of the St. Joe River from St. Joe Lake to the steel bridge above Falls Creek would become a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of the 98.3 miles, the upper most 26.6 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Wild River Area and the lower 71.7 miles should be classified, designated, and administered as a Recreation River Area. That 25.5 miles of the river below the National Forest boundary to the steel bridge above Falls Creek is to be designated and administered as Recreational for only that portion of the river below the high water line.

The lower 33.8 miles of the St. Joe River below the steel bridge would not be included in the National System and would continue to be managed without the restraints of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

This alternative was evaluated on the basis that the lower 33.8 miles below Falls Creek would not be included in the system. It is recognized however, that the State and county governments, as well as private landowners would have a full range of options to consider as in Alternative D to protect the river environment.

Designating only that portion of the river below the high water line between Falls Creek and the National Forest boundary would ensure maintenance of the free flowing condition of the river but would not seem to protect the immediate environment as suggested in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES WHICH WERE ANALYZED BUT NOT EVALUATED

"Friends of the St. Joe" Alternative

This alternative proposes Wild river classification of the upper 26.6 miles of river and Scenic river classification of the 46.2 mile segment from Spruce Tree campground to the National Forest boundary and the 6.4 mile segment from Mission Point to Beedle Point. The segment from the National Forest boundary to Mission Point would be a study section for a possible local/state management and control program as set forth in Forest Service Alternative E, which would give the State of Idaho until July 1, 1977, to provide a plan for the river; if not done, the entire river would be included in the national system.

Reasons Alternative Was Not Evaluated

1. Proposal was similar to alternative E, with addition of 6.4 miles to immediate designation under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and a Scenic instead of Recreational designation for the Spruce Tree campground to Forest Boundary segment.

2. Forest Service interpretation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and guidelines for evaluating Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System under Section 2, Public Law 90-542, does not seem to allow scenic designation of the Spruce Tree campground to National Forest segment. Guidelines for Scenic river segments state, "Scenic river areas will not include long stretches of conspicuous and well-traveled roads closely paralleling the riverbank."

This entire segment contains a fairly well-traveled road closely paralleling the river. The guidelines further state "A modest amount of diversion, straightening, riprapping, and other modifications of the waterway would not preclude a river from being considered for classification as a scenic river." On this segment about one-third of the road encroaches upon the river and requires riprapping. This is considered to be more than a modest amount.

"The Saint Croix Formula" Alternative

This alternative was suggested by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It is somewhat similar to the Forest Service proposal (Alternative C.)

This alternative would include the entire river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System with administration of the lower portion by State and local agencies. Designation of the 59.3-mile segment outside the National Forest could be contingent upon the development of a management plan prepared jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriate agencies of the State, plus an application from the Governor for such designation and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reasons Alternative Was Not Evaluated

1. Through a Senate Joint Memorial No. 125 the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho requested that the Congress of the United States not classify the St. Joe River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A copy of this memorial is in the appendix. This memorial passed with near unanimous consent. Thus, it appears unlikely that the State could obtain necessary legislative action needed to administer the St. Joe River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

2. If the State or local agencies could not or did not develop a management plan for the lower St. Joe river, it would remain as a component of the National System with no management plan. The impact of national publicity showing the river as a component of the National system would be to increase use. This increased use without a management plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values would be detrimental.

3. If a stipulation were put in this alternative that the Federal Government would manage the lower 59.3 miles of river if the State and local agencies did not develop and implement a plan by a specific date, then the alternative would be similar to the evaluated alternatives B or E.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

In January 1974 the Forest Service contracted with Dr. Walter R. Butcher, a Professor of Agricultural Economics at Washington State University, to evaluate economic impacts of including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. His findings are presented in a publication titled "An Evaluation of Some Possible Economic Impacts of Classifying the St. Joe River into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System", (15) authored by Dr. Butcher and Kjell Christophersen. A summary of their findings is presented here.

Timber Harvest

On private lands near the river timber harvesting would probably be minimal in the absence of Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions. In relation to the total amount of commercial timber in the river basin, a curtailment of timber harvesting on private lands near the river would not significantly affect the timber industry as a whole. On public lands the level of timber harvesting would not be affected by Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions.

Transportation

The existing network of roads on top of the drainages could adequately accommodate the future volumes of timber involved without the necessity of building bridges to connect with the main corridor road along the river. However, even with Wild and Scenic Rivers classification roads could be constructed if needed and deemed economically justified.

Industry

Should plant expansion among corridor forest production industries become necessary, Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions would not prohibit such expansion beyond corridor boundaries.

Agriculture

Expansion of agricultural production onto now idle or timbered land would be restricted, but this is not likely to be a problem because unfavorable soil characteristics would, generally, not permit such expansion.

Mining

Mining operations on the St. Joe River would be precluded except for claims predating the mineral withdrawal. Existing rights may be purchased to avoid damage to the River caused by mining activities. In general a loss of mineral production and employment will occur.

Land Development

A large portion of Butcher's report dealt with small lot subdivisions and more details are presented here.

Wild and Scenic Rivers classification for the St. Joe River would definitely affect recreational land development along the river since restrictions would effectively prohibit the production of small subdivided lots. The loss of this development option is a very real economic loss to the landowner. It may be entirely potential rather than a presently tangible source of return.

The estimated price of developed land was obtained by researching past records. Based on those observations an equation was developed for estimating the price of other lands.

Results indicate rural productive uses are relatively unimportant, but river frontage and closeness to St. Maries are important price determinants. The flood variable was highly insignificant and suggests that buyers are either unaware of potential flood hazards or are willing to accept the risk that flooding will not cause substantial damage to their properties. If land were subdivided into one-half-acre lots, with river frontage of 86 feet, the average value of land would be about \$5,436 per acre; development costs would be about \$1,120 per acre, leaving a net value of \$4,316 per acre. If a discount rate of 10 percent and 6 percent compounded appreciation in land values are used, the net present value of development rights is shown to be about \$2,600 per acre. This value applies to the land expected to be sold by the year 2000.

The most important Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions would be the amount of land that could be considered for development and the minimum size of lot that can be sold for residential purposes.

Classification would appear likely to have most effect upon the developable area through restrictions against building on lands subject to flooding, sewage disposal problems, or otherwise unsuited for residential use. Development has been occurring on these lands, but it is possible that these same lands might be excluded from development by county or State regulations even though the St. Joe River is not included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Restrictions limiting the minimum size of lots to two acres would decrease the price of subdivided land by more than 50 percent per acre. A 5-acre minimum lot size restriction would have a somewhat lesser impact. The possibility exists that protection afforded to the river under classification would enhance its value and attractiveness as a recreation homesite and the price of all size lots could rise well above present price levels.

The most likely situation to occur without restrictions is small lot subdivision occurring close by the river. The present value of total development sales to the year 2000 would equal approximately \$1.4 million. If the river was classified with Scenic and Recreational river segments and minimum lot size restriction of 5 and 2 acres, respectively, and building was allowed in the flood plain, then the present value of total development sales to the year 2000 would be about \$4 million. This is because more acres would be sold even though at a lower price.

If strict flood plain restrictions are implemented the total development sales by the year 2000 would be about \$1.4 million with Wild and Scenic River lot size restrictions and about \$1.2 million with no Wild and Scenic River restrictions.

In summary, if the assumption is valid that a constant number of lots (53 per year) is sufficient to satisfy demand regardless of lot sizes, then minimum size restrictions would mean a larger number of acres along the river would be developed by the year 2000. Without restrictions only a few acres would be developed at scattered points along the river.

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The following section contains a display and accounting system for analyzing seven alternatives. Included are relevant beneficial and adverse effects of plan implementation on economic, environmental and social factors. Estimating these effects is undertaken to measure and show the net changes generated by the alternative plans.

It is realized that priorities and preferences of people reviewing this plan will vary and, accordingly, there will not be full agreement on whether certain effects are beneficial or adverse, or on the relative trade-offs between objectives. However, the ratings presented show what the Forest Service considered to be the affected group's priorities and preferences.

The first part of the analysis compares the potential of the 7 alternatives to fulfill various factors of the "multi objectives". Figure 1 compares economic factors and Figure 2 compares environmental factors. Both monetary and nonmonetary benefits and adverse effects are displayed using value ratings. A contribution value rating of ten means that alternative is considered to be approximately ten times more beneficial than an alternative rated one and twice as beneficial as an alternative rated five. This first part of the analysis rates only the alternatives as they affect individual factors. Figures 1 and 2 do not show which factors are most important as a total of 100 points is used with each factor.

The relative importance of the individual factors is indicated in the second part of the analysis. It is in that step where differences of opinion become apparent. Individuals and groups have different values and naturally hold different economic, environmental, and social viewpoints. To show how people with different values may view the relative importance of the various factors, three different sets of weightings were used. In the first set, those factors which tend to contribute to economic development are stressed. Factors such as resource yields, transportation, and flood control are shown as being much more important than historic and archeologic resources.

The items contributing to environmental quality are weighted more heavily in the second set. Items such as water, land, and air quality are given higher value ratings.

In the third set a combination of factors are stressed which would tend to provide for regional development. Both economic and environmental factors are stressed. Figure 3 shows how values were allotted for the three sets.

The next step is to combine the first two steps which were alternative comparisons and factor weighting. In the third step weighted value is obtained which indicates both how alternatives contribute to the various factors and how the various factors are emphasized. To do this the contribution values shown in Figures 1 and 2 are multiplied by one of the three sets of values shown in Figure 3. The results are three sets of weighted values which emphasize economic development, environmental quality, or regional development, and show how each alternative fulfills the goals of those three objectives. Their results are shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6.

Figure No. 1

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

FACTOR POTENTIAL	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System In National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Avery in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Avery, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - "As Is" below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Water Supply — The plan's potential to supply a quantity and quality of water for domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial users	Local, State and Federal agencies are attempting to reduce water pollution with emphasis on better sewage treatment. Increased diking, drainage and development of flood plains could be expected to adversely affect water supply.	Water quality would probably increase but quantity would not be influenced. Would emphasize water quality monitoring and actions necessary to maintain and improve water quality. Controls on stream side development would reduce further water quality deterioration.		Quality of water reaching Avery would be maintained as is with protection from potential adverse effects caused by dredge mining on the main river.	Would insure that actions are taken on all river segments to maintain the highest possible water quality.	Could result in an improved quality of water as in Alternative 3. Federal monies would not be available from the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. This might reduce local and state effectiveness to clean up and control water pollution.	Quality of water reaching Falls Creek would be maintained or increased with protection from potential adverse effects caused by dredge mining	
Contribution Values		8	18	18	11	18	14	13 100
Flood Control, Land Stabilization, and Drainage — The plan's potential to increase productivity of land or to reduce the cost of using the land resources near the river	Allows full flexibility for controls including dams, diking, drainage, and bank stabilization. Other controls such as zoning and flood plain regulations are also possible. At present, potential for flood losses is increasing as more bottom lands become subdivided and developed. Agricultural acreage is declining.	Would eliminate inappropriate development on flood plains adjacent to the river on less than one-half the total flood plain. Would reduce the increasing need for flood control due to flood plain development. Agricultural production would probably remain at present level. Some types of bank stabilization are needed and would be allowed	The states and counties would use zoning and other controls, supplemental federal financing could assure the most desirable controls on flood plain development. These measures would probably be superior to scenic easement acquisition alone.	Would eliminate consideration of potential dam sites while not controlling development on low lands could lead to future conflicts.	Would provide controls on lower river as shown. In Alternative B or C, depending on what action the state would take.	Would probably regulate these uses similar to National Wild & Scenic River classification through use of existing laws and regulations.	Would eliminate consideration of potential dam sites, while not controlling development on low lands	
Contribution Values	12	18	21	7	18	18	10	100
Transportation — Roads and Navigation. The plan's potential to achieve an improved movement of goods from the producer to the consumer	Would allow the greatest flexibility in improved road standards and navigational upgrading to facilitate movement of logs from woods to the mills	Plan would provide for less than an "ultimate" road design for economic transportation of goods through the river corridor. Road construction costs and hauling costs might increase as a result of protecting certain river values. Log rafting would not be affected.		As a result of protecting Wild & Scenic River values, less than the "ultimate" road standards would be allowed. No impact below Avery.	Similar to Alternatives B and C	Would probably be similar to Alternative B.	As a result of protecting Wild and Scenic River value less than "ultimate" road standards would be allowed. No impact below Falls Creek	
Contribution Values	22	12	12	18	12	12	14	100
Recreation Use. The plan's potential to provide additional outdoor recreation activities such as fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, camping.	Use in all activities is gradually increasing. Financing to provide for additional use has not followed. Lack of publicity, remoteness and poor access will keep use within land capabilities for many years. Increase 5 per cent per year	All alternatives which include putting part or all of the river in the National Wild & Scenic River System will attract more people of a faster rate than Alternative A. Short range use will increase but long range use will level off as the land capacity is reached. Total recreation use will increase as much as 50 per cent over any projected increase of Alternative A.		Probably less recreation use than Alternatives B and C. Upriver use will increase 50 per cent. Lower river use will increase 25 per cent	Recreation use would be similar to that in Alternative B or C, possibly fewer people on the lower river.	There would probably be less national publicity and therefore somewhat less use.	Recreation use similar to Alternative D except upriver use increase 50% above Falls Creek, lower river will increase 25%	
Contribution Values	8	18	18	14	18	12	14	100
Employment of the Unemployed. The plan's potential to provide jobs for the unemployed or underemployed	Seasonal unemployment will continue when woods work cannot be accomplished due to deep snow, spring breakup, or high fire hazard.	The alternatives which propose a Wild and Scenic River System will probably have a small positive effect on unemployment.						
Contribution Values	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	100
Resource Yields. The plan's potential to increase yields of timber, minerals, crops and livestock	Under existing management practices, timber yields will probably remain static, mineral production will increase, while crop and livestock production will decrease somewhat as agricultural land is put into other uses	Timber production and harvest rate will unlikely be changed by classification. Harvest techniques may be modified to preserve scenic qualities on 4,000 acres of private land. More than \$3,000,000 worth of garnet sand would be taken off the market. Agriculture would be protected as remaining stable		Restrictions on dredge mining on the St. Joe would be the major impact. Timber yield would unlikely change. Agriculture production below Avery would decrease a minor amount.	Same as Alternatives B and C.	It is not known if dredge mining could be prevented under this alternative. It may happen under strict controls imposed by the state. Other resource yields would not change appreciably.	(same as Alternative D)	
Contribution Values	21	11	11	18	11	17	13	100
Implementation Costs. Such as easements, rights-of-way, construction, mitigation, litigation, surveying, planning, and designing a plan after authorization	Low implementation costs since no private lands are involved and the National Forest lands would be planned for little development. May cost 300 thousand dollars	Most expensive of all plans since it would require extensive use of scenic easements and litigation. May cost 12-15 million dollars	Less costly than Alternative B because counties and state could use comprehensive planning controls to protect many wild and scenic river values. Overall cost might be less than 2 million dollars.	Low implementation costs since no private lands are involved and the National Forest lands would be planned for little development	Costs could vary widely depending on actions taken by counties and state. Costs will be between those for Alternative B and D.	Less cost than with Federal administration because of county and state's use of planning controls.	Low implementation costs since river is only designated to high water line through private land area	
Contribution Values	27	8	11	17	11	11	17	100

Figure No. 2

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FACTORS

FACTOR POTENTIAL	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System in National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Avery in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Avery, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - "As Is" below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Open and Green Space. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create open area and green space.	Areas of open and green space along the river are slowly diminishing. Land clearing, subdivision development, road encroachment, power lines, and boat docks all contribute. About 10 acres per year are being converted.	Would give maximum protection to preserving open and green space near the river. In the long run about 75 per cent less land would be developed.	Has potential of providing equal protection as with federal administration.	No effect on lower half of river where most development is occurring. Would, however, insure protection of open and green space along upper 66 miles of river.	Would have less emphasis on maintaining open and green space than a total classification alternative.	Would probably allow more development than with federal administration.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	4	24	23	9	18	13	11	100
River Values. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create wild and scenic river values such as free flowing river and attractiveness of water.	None of the river would be assured of legislative protection of wild and scenic river values.	Wild and scenic river values would be preserved or enhanced along 132.1 miles of river.		Wild and Scenic River values would be enhanced or preserved along 66 miles of the least developed reaches containing most of the whitewater.	Could protect about 90 percent of the wild and scenic river values along the entire 132.1 miles.	State actions could preserve wild river values as well as the federal system.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	2	20	20	11	18	20	10	100
Scenic Attractiveness. The plan's potential to protect or enhance areas of natural scenic beauty.	Developments such as roads, logging, buildings and signs are slowly changing the natural attractiveness of the valley.	Would ensure maintenance of the natural scenic grandeur of the river environment.		Would only insure protection of the upper 66 miles.	Would probably provide for protection of nearly 90 percent of the scenic resources.	Could be as effective as the National System.	Same as Alternative D.	
Contribution Value	4	20	20	10	14	20	10	100
Fish and Wildlife Habitat. The plan's potential to protect, enhance or create desirable habitat for maintaining populations of fish and wildlife.	Presently there is strong emphasis to protect fish and wildlife habitat. Elk habitat appears most likely to deteriorate due to increased roads and hunting pressure and loss of suitable winter range. Development will diminish the supply of about 10 acres of habitat a year.	Would ensure protection of key cutthroat trout habitat from dredge mining, help prevent road encroachment on river, and keep river bottom in its natural condition.		Same as Alternative B above Avery, "status quo" below.	Could protect habitat nearly as well as under Alternative B.	Could be fully as effective as with federal administration.	Same as Alternative B above Falls Creek, "status quo" below.	
Contribution Value	11	16	18	12	15	16	14	100
Historic and Archeological Resources. The plan's potential to preserve these resources.	Little protection is presently afforded historic and archeological sites in the valley.	Would attempt to identify, protect and preserve important sites such as Mission Point mission site, old buildings, some Indian campsites, and other resources.		Remnants of old mining and logging history would be preserved above Avery. Not known what protection might be afforded sites below Avery.		State system might emphasize preserving historic and archeologic sites.	Same as Alternative D and E except above and below Falls Creek.	
Contribution Value	5	20	20	10	14	16	15	100
Water, Land, and Air Quality. The plan's potential to improve water, land, and air quality by control of pollution.	Measures are presently being taken to reduce pollution of the river, surrounding land and air. It is unknown if overall pollution is increasing or decreasing in the valley.	Continuous efforts would be made to reduce pollution along the entire river. Federal monies will be used to help clean up problem areas.		Water, air and land quality likely to remain much as they are now along the upper 66 miles of river.	Would improve water, air and land quality along entire river.	State system might be as stringent as federal system on controlling pollution.	Water, air and land quality same as now on upper 98.3 miles.	
Contribution Value	8	18	18	12	14	17	13	100
Irreversible Commitments of Resources. The plan's potential to preserve freedom of choice to future resource users.	Future choices will be reduced as development of roads, dams, dikes and buildings occur and mineral resources are mined.	All future options would remain open in case national emergency dictates need for things like dams, stream channelization, or dredging.		Would keep options open on the upper 66 miles of river.	Likely to keep most options open.	Likely to keep most future options open.	Would keep option open on upper 98.3 miles.	
Contribution Value	11	17	17	13	14	14	14	100

Relative Importance of Factors for Three "Multi-objectives"

Figure No. 3

FACTORS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
	*	*	*
1. Water Supply	7	10	6
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	11	7	7
3. Transportation	12	1	7
4. Recreation Use	7	4	9
5. Employment	7	1	11
6. Resource Yields	22	1	9
7. Implementation Costs	7	1	6
8. Open & Green Space	3	12	9
9. River Values	3	12	8
10. Scenic Attractiveness	4	12	7
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	6	10	7
12. Historic & Archeologic	1	10	4
13. Water, Air & Land Quality	7	13	6
14. Irreversible Commitments	3	6	4
Total	100	100	100

* Valid comparisons can only be made within columns.

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTED VALUES FOR MULTI-OBJECTIVES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Figure No. 4

Factor Potential	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	56*	126	126	77	126	98	91
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	132	176	231	77	198	176	110
3. Transportation	264	144	144	192	144	144	168
4. Recreation Use	63	126	126	98	105	84	98
5. Employment	98	98	98	105	98	98	105
6. Resource Yields	462	242	242	352	242	374	268
7. Implementation Costs	189	42	77	119	77	77	119
8. Open & Green Spaces	12	72	69	27	48	39	33
9. River Values	6	60	60	27	57	60	30
10. Scenic Attractiveness	16	80	80	40	68	80	40
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	66	96	96	72	90	96	84
12. Historic & Archeologic	5	20	20	10	14	16	15
13. Water, Air, and Land Quality	56	126	126	84	98	105	105
14. Irreversible Commitments	33	51	51	39	42	42	42
Total	1458	1459	1546	1319	1407	1489	1308

*Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) × (Relative Importance) = Weighted Value

Figure 1

8

Figure 3

7

56

Forest Service
Recommendation

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Figure No. 5

Factor Potential	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	80*	180	180	110	180	140	130
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	84	112	147	49	126	112	70
3. Transportation	22	12	12	16	12	12	14
4. Recreation Use	36	72	72	56	60	48	56
5. Employment	14	14	14	15	14	14	15
6. Resource Yields	21	11	11	16	11	17	13
7. Implementation Costs	27	6	11	17	11	11	17
8. Open & Green Space	48	288	276	108	192	156	132
9. River Values	24	240	240	108	228	240	120
10. Scenic Attractiveness	48	240	240	120	204	240	120
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	110	160	160	120	150	160	140
12. Historic & Archeologic	50	200	200	100	140	160	150
13. Water, Air, & Land Quality	104	234	234	156	182	221	169
14. Irreversible Commitments	66	102	102	78	84	84	84
Total	734	1871	1899	1069	1594	1615	1230

*Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) X (Relative Importance) - Weighted Value
Figure 1 Figure 3

8

10

80

Forest Service
Recommendation

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Figure No. 6

	Alternatives						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Water Supply	48*	108	108	66	108	84	78
2. Flood Control, Land Stab., & Drainage	84	112	147	49	126	112	70
3. Transportation	154	84	84	112	84	84	98
4. Recreation Use	81	162	162	126	135	108	126
5. Employment	154	154	154	165	154	154	165
6. Resource Yields	189	99	99	144	99	153	117
7. Implementation Costs	162	36	66	102	66	66	102
8. Open & Green Space	36	216	207	81	144	117	99
9. River Values	16	160	160	72	152	160	80
10. Scenic Attractiveness	28	140	140	70	119	140	70
11. Fish & Wildlife Habitat	77	112	112	84	105	112	98
12. Historic & Archeologic	20	80	80	40	56	64	60
13. Water, Air, & Land Quality	48	108	108	72	84	102	78
14. Irreversible Commitments	44	68	68	52	56	56	56
	1141	1639	1695	1235	1488	1512	1297

*Example: Water Supply: (Contribution Value) X (Relative Importance) - Weighted Value

Figure 1

8

Figure 3

6

48

Forest Service
Recommendation

Figure No. 7

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE PLANS

SOCIAL ISSUES

ISSUES	Relative Importance of Issues	ALTERNATIVE A As Is	ALTERNATIVE B National System Entire River with Federal Administration	ALTERNATIVE C National System in National Forest, State Action Below (Recommended Plan)	ALTERNATIVE D Above Avey in National System, "As Is" below	ALTERNATIVE E National System Above Avey, State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System Below	ALTERNATIVE F State Wild & Scenic River System	ALTERNATIVE G Above Falls Creek in National System - "As Is" below (Governor's Recommendation)	Total
Landowner Rights. The plan's potential effect on landowners' use of private lands	Recognizing rights of private landowners is an important part of the American way.	Rates the highest as it would impose no additional restrictions.	Would involve scenic easements which could require landowners to do certain things. Would pay them about \$7,500,000 for their losses Indian lands included with their consent.	Would probably involve both scenic easements and zoning. Restrictions may be similar to Alternative B but with less compensation.	No impact on landowner rights.	Would involve zoning or land use controls without compensation.	Unknown impact. Would involve controls similar to Alternative C. Compensation may be involved.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	25	24	71	7	24	4	7	23	100
Local Controls. The plan's potential to maintain controls as close to the ground as possible	Recognized the important rights of cities, counties and states to govern non-federal lands within their jurisdiction.	Would not impose any additional federal restrictions.	Would provide for federal control on approximately 14,000 acres of private land lands.	Controls would be jointly developed and controlled by counties and/or state on private lands.	No impact on local controls	Would require certain controls on private land but they would be developed and administered at local level	Controls on non-Federal land would all be at state, county, and city level.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	11	22	2	5	21	13	15	21	100
Local Acceptance. The plan's potential for acceptance by people directly affected	Any plan without local support by those directly affected will not succeed	A favored plan by local people. Probably little opposition would be expected from local residents.	Violently opposed by influential groups and individuals in the valley. Local supporters have not spoken up	Might have some local support because counties could participate and federal funds would be used.	Would probably draw some local opposition but would also draw support. A compromise between Alternatives A and B.	Disliked because of potential threat of federal controls.	Unknown support in this valley.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	25	23	2	14	19	9	14	19	100
Statewide Acceptance. The plan's potential for acceptance by the people of Idaho	Idaho people consider the St. Joe as a state resource.	The Idaho Water Resource Board Study indicates the people of Idaho want to see some assurances of protection.	Probable statewide support.	Probable strong statewide support.	Possible acceptance as a compromise plan but favored by few.	Probable strong statewide support.	Probable support by a majority of state residents.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	13	5	14	18	12	18	20	13	100
Conservation Group Acceptance. The plan's potential for acceptance from national conservation and environmental groups	These groups will exert heavy pressures on national level.	No support.	Will probably favor this alternative more than others	Less support than for Alternative B because of doubt over adequacy of state controls.	Some support because they relate this part of the river to wild, scenic and recreation rivers.	Some support as this would guarantee certain amounts of protection for entire river.	Little support because of the uncertainty of this occurring.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	13	5	27	16	13	16	10	13	100
Resource Industry Acceptance. The plan's potential for support from industries such as lumber, mining and transportation.	These groups will exert heavy pressures on the national level.	These groups will exert heavy pressures on the national level.	Strongly oppose more federal controls such as in this alternative.	May be a little more support than for Alternative B.	Generally opposed to this as they fear it will restrict removal of timber and mineral resources, yet less opposed to this than Alternative C.	Little more acceptance here than for Alternative D.	Generally against this because of potential additional government controls.	Same as Alternative D	
Contribution Values	13	33	7	10	14	13	10	13	100

Total 100

WEIGHTED VALUES FOR SOCIAL ISSUES

Figure No. 8

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVES						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Landowner Rights	600	275	175	600	100	175	575
Local Controls	242	22	66	231	143	165	231
Local Acceptance	575	50	350	475	225	350	475
Statewide Acceptance	65	182	234	156	234	260	169
Conservation Group Acceptance	65	351	208	169	208	130	169
Resource Industry Acceptance	429	91	13	182	169	130	169
Total	1976	971	1046	1813	1079	1210	1788

* Example: Numbers from Figure No. 7

Landowner Rights: (Relative Importance) × (Contribution Value) = Weighted Value

25

24

600

**Forest Service
Recommendation**

Summary of Rankings

Objectives & Issues	ALTERNATIVES						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Economic Development	3	4	1	5	6	2	7
Environmental Quality	7	2	1	6	4	3	5
Regional Development	7	2	1	6	4	3	5
Social Issues	1	7	6	2	5	4	3

Shows relative ranking of each alternative in the 4 summaries of weighted values, (figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, & 8)

EVALUATION

In the first part of this section all the information gathered throughout the St. Joe River Study was summarized into an analysis of alternatives. This was done as objectively as possible. The consequences of each alternative were weighed. The results showed numerous conflicts exist. No one alternative was shown to be clearly superior to another alternative.

The purpose of this evaluation section is to display the selection of one alternative from those analyzed or select a new alternative and, most importantly, to display the reasons for choosing that alternative. Obviously a large amount of subjective criteria must be used in the evaluation process.

Discussion of Alternatives

Alternative A: As Is

This alternative ranked medium in fulfilling economic development objectives, and last in fulfilling environmental quality and regional development objectives. It ranked high in social issues primarily because it allows the maximum amount of free enterprise and no additional government controls.

This alternative is not the proposal recommended by the Forest Service because of its potential adverse impacts on Wild and Scenic River values and long-term economic development. Historically, presently, and in the foreseeable future development projects with maximum short-term economic returns are projected to continue to the detriment of Wild and Scenic River values both on National Forest and private lands. Other alternatives appear to offer a better balance of benefits.

Alternative B: National System Entire River — Federal Administration

This alternative ranked near the top in achieving environmental quality, and regional development objectives but was last in the ranking of social issue effectiveness.

This alternative rated low in social issues primarily because it would take some control away from local

government and extend the Federal Government. In addition the plan is opposed by the vast majority of local landowners who would be affected. The high cost of easement acquisition and the probability of high costs of court action to condemn for possibly hundreds of conservation easements also weighed heavy in the decision not to recommend this alternative.

(RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative C: National System within National Forest — State Action to Protect River Values on Lower Portion

This alternative rated higher in potential to achieve all three multi-objectives than any other alternative. It rated only fifth in potential to satisfy social issues. This alternative seems to offer greater contributions to the composite of key factors and in many ways appears to be the best alternative. It allows local and State governments to write their own management plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values and possibly obtain Federal financing to aid them. Comprehensive planning and zoning might be compatible with Wild and Scenic River values and therefore require a minimum amount of additional regulations. On the other hand many people fought bitterly against this alternative mainly because they thought classification of even part of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was not beneficial.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all information gathered during the study this alternative appears to have the most benefits with the fewest costs and is consequently the recommended plan.

Alternative D: National System above Avery

This alternative rated low in achieving each of the multi-objectives but was one of the two highest for social issues.

Basically this alternative is a compromise, allowing protection of Wild and Scenic River values on the upper half of the river and allowing development of the lower half. There would be no impact on private property rights and no cost for easement acquisition.

Alternative E: National System Above Avery with State Option for Comprehensive Planning or National System below Avery

This alternative rates near the middle in potential to achieve the three objectives and for social issues. Comprehensive planning and zoning could achieve protection of Wild and Scenic River values at a low cost to all levels of Government. There is a question as to whether such values will or will not be protected. Many people point to the fact that zoning has been ineffective in preserving such values in the past. However, since most of the Wild and Scenic River values along the St. Joe lie within the flood plain, there is a good chance that unplanned and detrimental development will be stopped in this zone. If good zoning or effective land use plans are implemented along the river this could be an effective plan to preserve river values and still keep management at the local level.

This plan would be similar to Alternative C except the lower river would not become a component of the National Wild and Scenic River system unless requested by the State or if comprehensive planning did not occur.

Alternative F: State Wild and Scenic River System Including the St. Joe

This alternative rates about average in both potential to fulfill the three objectives and social issues. This plan has the potential to be as effective as any plan. However, it appears unlikely that Idaho will have an effective plan to protect Wild and Scenic River values in the foreseeable future. This alternative received no public comment or support during the study period.

Alternative G: Governor's Recommendation. National System Above Falls Creek - No Classification Below

This alternative ranks in the middle for the three objectives and fourth for social issues. It is strongest in Economic Development. This Alternative was not included in the Draft EIS. It was not recommended by the Governor until June of 1976.

Alternative C is favored over this alternative for two main reasons: (1) Although an additional 25.5 miles of the river is included in the National System, little protection is offered the river environment because only the area to the high water line is included. (2) No classification below Falls Creek would not be included. (2) No classification below Falls Creek would make it similar to Alternative A for that portion of the river.

VI. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance of Long-Term Productivity

The proposal has several specific impacts which counter short-term resource uses in favor of long-term productivity.

1. Gold and Garnet Extraction

Sand and gravel bars in the upper St. Joe contain potential economically productive mineral resources. Extracting these minerals could cause long-term loss of scenic resources, westslope cutthroat trout and other aquatic habitat, water quality, and back country recreation. The proposed action would rule out these potential short-term economic gains in favor of maintaining long-term productivity.

2. Impoundments

The St. Joe River contains limited values for future impoundment of its waters for flood control and hydroelectric power. If the river becomes part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, dams and impoundments would not be allowed and those uses associated with the dams and impoundments would be curtailed unless Congress acts to take the river out of the System. Specifically, about 80,000 kw of electrical power could be produced by four dams on the St. Joe River. Flood protection would be minimal and would need to be supplemented by other flood plain protection measures.

Construction of these impoundments would destroy nearly all Wild and Scenic River values along the upper 100 miles of river. The recommended plan favors long-term protection of Wild and Scenic River values over hydro power production.

3. Timber Production

There are approximately 150 million board feet of timber within the viewing area of the St. Joe River. Intensively managed over a long period of time this land is capable of an annual production of about 2 million board feet of timber. Under the existing management constraints which allow for protection of many values, the annual harvest is about 500 thousand board feet, mainly on private lands. Implementation of the recommendation would have little impact on existing timber management practices. The actual amount of timber harvested along the river may increase somewhat, but modified harvest methods may increase the cost of harvesting by as much as 50 percent. Short-term costs will increase but, in the long-term, volumes will be maintained while protecting several Wild and Scenic River values.

4. Developments

Under the proposal, developments along the river would be done in a manner which would protect the Wild and Scenic River values. Essentially, this would prohibit developments which would degrade water quality and the scenic resource or encroach upon the river. Developments would be mainly restricted within the flood plain. The impact would be to halt short-term monetary gains and economic developments on flood plains and promote long-term enjoyment of Wild and Scenic River values on lands adjacent to the river.

VII. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Under the proposal, the resources would be protected and maintained essentially without impairment and, should future priorities change, retrieval would be possible. The irretrievable commitment of resources would involve increased power production, lake-oriented recreation, mineral extraction and riverside development foregone during the period the river area is committed to the purposes of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This commitment could be reversible through future Congressional action should the need for full use and development of the resources become apparent. However, in view of a body of public opinion supporting retention of free-flowing river for public recreation purposes, and the need for special Congressional action to implement a proposal which would be contrary to the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, it can be assumed that this proposal causes existing plans for the area to be irretrievable.

Overall, it is concluded that implementation of this proposal would provide greater environmental benefit than would be lost, restricted or curtailed. The existing Wild and Scenic River qualities would be irretrievably lost if the full development potential of the river is utilized.

VIII. Consultation With Others

Public involvement has been a key element throughout the entire St. Joe River Study. Various publics representing local, regional and national points of view have been actively involved. The State of Idaho participated in the study, and many Federal agencies have participated. Public concerns have been voiced at public meetings and workshops and through many letters and petitions sent to the Forest Service, elected officials, and newspaper editors. The news media have carried numerous stories on many aspects of the study. Newspapers have published many letters to the editor indicating many points of view. Opinion polls have been conducted by various groups. The Forest Service and State of Idaho jointly published several brochures to aid in keeping people informed. A citizen ad hoc advisory group was appointed by the St. Joe National Forest Supervisor. Several hundred people, groups and agencies have been consulted or have contributed to this study. A partial listing of agencies and groups which helped is found in the summary at the beginning of this report.

Public Meetings

More than 50 public meetings have been sponsored by the Forest Service for the purpose of furthering public participation in the St. Joe River Study. These meetings have included formal hearings, workshops, information meetings, open public meetings, and presentations to commercial clubs, civic organizations, city and county planning groups, and conservation, wildlife and environmental groups.

Publications

Twelve publications have been distributed to various publics during the course of the study. These publications ranged from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement. :

Attitude and Opinion Surveys

Various surveys have been conducted by the University of Idaho, The Idaho Water Resource Board, and the Forest Service to determine public attitudes and opinions concerning Wild and Scenic Rivers.

1. *"Analysis of Attitudes and Opinions of St. Joe River Basin Landowners toward Wild and Scenic Rivers,"* by Kjell Christophersen of the Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, December 1972. (59)
2. *"Attitudes and Opinions of Recreationists toward Wild and Scenic Rivers: A Case Study of the St. Joe River,"* by Kjell Christophersen of the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, October 1973. (9)
3. *A Survey of Public Attitudes and Opinions on Idaho's Water Resources* for the Idaho Water Resource Board by Opinion Research West, Boise, Idaho, published December 1973. (60)
4. *"Report on Public Response, St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study,"* compiled by Brooks, Emerson, and Papenfuhs for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, December 1973. (61)
5. *"Analysis of Public Response to the Forest Service Proposal to Include the St. Joe River in Idaho in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System,"* by Papenfuhs and Emerson, for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, October 1974.
6. *"Analysis of Public Response to the Study Report and Draft EIS to Include the St. Joe River in Idaho in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System"* by J Emerson, Idaho Panhandle National Forests - June 1976.

Agency Involvement

Many State and Federal agencies and commissions provided information, assembled reports, reviewed publications and otherwise contributed to this study. A list of the agencies who were consulted is included in the appendix. Those who contributed are listed under acknowledgments in the front of this publication.

Ad Hoc Advisory Committee

In December 1970 a 10-man citizen advisory committee was appointed by the Forest Supervisor. Its purpose was to provide landowners and user groups interested and concerned about the St. Joe River with a collective means for expressing their views; also to develop local interest, and to provide a two way flow of information between the various interested user groups and the Forest Service.

At a meeting of this committee in April 1971, they unanimously concluded that the St. Joe River qualified for study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Six members of the advisory group presented a petition to the Forest Service which stated they opposed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and opposed including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Elected Official Involvement

The Federal and State legislative delegations, county commissioners, and mayors of local communities have been periodically supplied with information concerning the progress of the study. The Forest Service was asked on occasion to provide information to various elected officials seeking specific answers for concerned citizens. In October 1971 a field trip was conducted to acquaint various elected officials with the study and a closeup look at the river.

Summary of Comments Received

The following contributions are presented to summarize a variety of comments received concerning the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement published by the Forest Service in August 1975. These letters represent the comments received from Federal, State and local agencies, organizations and sampling of comments received from individuals and industry. A complete listing of the official record of the Public Hearings held on the proposed and all other comments received since July 1975 is listed in the publication "Public Response to Forest Service Proposal and Draft EIS - St. Joe River - 1974-1975.

This Report and Final EIS has been responsive to all those comments which suggested corrections or offered additional data. No comment is made in this section item by item, since most letters have the specific page numbers with their comments.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

2



REGION X

1200 SIXTH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

10/5

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: 10FA - M/S 623

Mr. Max Peterson
Deputy Chief
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have completed review of your draft environmental impact statement, "Wild and Scenic Rivers, St. Joe River, St. Joe National Forest, St. Maries, Idaho" and submit the following comments.

We support this effort and compliment the Forest Service on its comprehensive coverage of environmental, political and administrative matters associated with the proposal. According to the report the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Because of State and local objections to including the lower portion of the river (59.3 miles) in the System, however, only the upper 72.8 miles flowing through National Forest land has been proposed for special protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The report identifies both existing and potential point and non-point source water pollution problems in the study area and suggests needs for waste treatment and land use controls for protection of water quality. Sewage treatment improvement needs were identified at Chatcolet, St. Maries, St. Joe City, Clarkia, Calder and Avery. With the exception of Avery, however, most needs are located downstream of the proposed protected area. Nonpoint source controls in the upper or National Forest portion of the river would consist of channel and bank cleanup, bank stabilization, rip-rapping of fill slopes, road closure and revegetation, acquisition of certain mining rights and limitations on campsite development in areas within and adjacent to the river corridor. The proposal generally, would ban construction of dams, dikes, levies, diversions and other water resource projects which tend to produce adverse affects on water quality.

Again, the study proposal and draft environmental impact statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service on St. Joe River Wild and Scenic River Project provides excellent coverage and consideration of water quality impacts and control measures in the affected area. The report recommends special State and/or local governmental programs to control water quality in the lower river without Wild and Scenic designations. Although these programs might in time produce the desired results, facility funding assistance and other priority considerations under such programs could be considerably delayed. As indicated in the report, however, the option to include the lower river in the system is still open to the decision of State and local governments.

Our comments on this draft environmental impact statement have been classified LO-1, LO (Lack of Objections) 1 (Adequate Information). The classification of the Environmental Protection Agency's comments will be published in the Federal Register in accordance with our responsibility to inform the public of our review of proposed Federal actions.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft environmental impact statement.

Sincerely yours,

Walter D. Jaspers

Walter D. Jaspers
Director
Office of Federal Affairs



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
PEP ER-75/851

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have completed our review of the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement on Wild and Scenic River Designation for the St. Joe River. We offer the following comments.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Study Report

1. Pesticides Application (page 22, last paragraph, etc.). In the spirit of this paragraph on the need for future compliance with the law on pesticides use, we suggest that the report also contain brief discussions of past and present pesticides application, if any, in the St. Joe River watershed. The discussion should include comment on the effects of such application on watershed lands, waters, and related natural resources such as fish and wildlife. To the extent of available data on the subject, this discussion would be appropriate, for example, under such headings as Grazing and Agriculture on page 30, and Forest Diseases and Insects on page 46. As for future use, the theme of the subject paragraph (page 22) is worthy of repetition under Management Guidelines, page 97, et. seq.

2. Fisheries (page 26, column 2, third paragraph). According to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, brown trout were stocked in the St. Joe River. They did not become established and are no longer present in the system. Also, the small native population of Dolly Varden that is present should be mentioned here.

3. Fisheries (page 27, first paragraph). The explanation of the special fishing regulations for this area is unclear. Anglers may also take fish other than trout. It might be well to add that anglers may not have more than three trout in possession and that bait fishing is prohibited.



4. Wildlife (page 28, 2nd and 3rd paragraphs). It should be mentioned in this section that the south facing slopes from Avery upstream comprise the key winter range for the St. Joe elk herd. Also, mention should be made that possibly a small population of grizzly bears occupies the upper St. Joe area.

Line 2 of the 3rd paragraph, right hand column: "United States Fish and Wildlife Service" should be inserted in place of "Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife."

5. Vegetation (page 40, last paragraph). The last paragraph should be revised as follows: "There are no unique species of Flora within the study area presently listed officially as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. However, two plant species recommended to Interior by the Smithsonian Institution as threatened are candidates for listing. One is Grindelia howellii (Asteraceae), a gumweed. It is endemic to Idaho, known to occur on the bluffs of the St. Maries River, probably grows in the study area, and is listed as rare and endangered by Idaho botanists. The other species is Corydalis caseana var. hastata, Fitweed corydalis. It is also endemic to Idaho, is known to occur in Shoshone, Kootenai, and Clearwater Counties, and is listed as uncommon by Idaho botanists."

6. Threatened or Endangered Species (page 52). Several small changes should be made in the text on this page. For convenience, the changes are shown in the enclosed copy of page 52 of the report. If you should have any questions pertaining to comments on threatened or endangered plant and animal species, please contact Mr. Gene Ruhr of our Office of Endangered Species (phone (202) 343-7814).

Draft Environmental Statement

Our environmental impact statement comments which are the same or similar to those made above on the Study Report are herein referenced to the report comments, in order to avoid undue repetition.

E-1. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Citation (page ii, column 2, line 5). See Report Comment No. 4, last paragraph.

E-2. Fisheries and Wildlife (page 5, last paragraph). Mountain goats should be mentioned in this paragraph, as should the possibility of a small population of grizzly bears occupying the upper part of the St. Joe River basin.

E-3. Fish and Wildlife Habitat (page 14). In some respects, this section is not specific enough. The impacts of various activities such as road construction, noise, and the expected increase in recreational use should be discussed, particularly as those impacts may affect the St. Joe elk herd's use of the south-facing slopes along the river above Avery. These slopes are the herd's key wintering areas. The possible impacts of increased fishing pressure upon the west slope cutthroat trout, an inevitable result of the St. Joe River's being included in the Wild and Scenic River System, also should be discussed.

E-4. Pesticides Application (Resource Yields, page 12; Water Land and Air Quality, page 15, etc.). We believe our Report Comment No. 1 is germane to the environmental impact statement as well; e.g., in the above-cited sections and other if applicable. A few words on pesticides use would be appropriate in these sections.

RECREATION

Study Report

Chapter 7, Alternatives, should be expanded to include further discussion of impacts which might result from designating the St. Joe a wild and scenic river. This includes whether limiting development of recreational housing units on the flood plain would influence the area's ability to accommodate and withstand the projected influx of people.

Page 83. Because recreation is the second most important industry in the St. Joe Basin in terms of income, the economic impact analysis should discuss and quantify the economic impact that wild and scenic river designation of the St. Joe would have on recreation. This should include the number and types of jobs that would be created or lost, and the increased revenue resulting from increased tourism.

Page 98. The plan states that habitat within the wild river area "would undergo natural successional changes." This appears to conflict with a later statement on the same page regarding fire

management which says "preference would be given to suppression methods which least alter the landscape." Wildlife is an important component of natural succession. Suppression of wildfire can detrimentally effect a real big game habitat negatively impacting the existing quality of hunting. The possibility of program implementation negatively impacting hunting should be discussed more completely and any negative impacts noted under Alternatives B and C on the charts on page 87.

We believe the proposal is in keeping with the Idaho SCORP which declares a "need to expedite programs dealing with the Wilderness Act and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act." Additional areas and sites for campgrounds and picnicking areas and additional bicycling facilities are primary needs identified by the Idaho SCORP for Shoshone and Benewah Counties. Development of recreation facilities in the river management zones should complement these designated needs whenever possible.

Page 5. The description of the river should reference the description of the river in Chapter 3 of the Study Report as it relates to the degree and severity of flooding in the St. Joe River Valley.

Page 11. The section on recreation should discuss in broad terms the types and location of facilities needed to accommodate the projected influx of recreationists.

Page 14. It should be clarified whether prescribed burning to maintain big game habitat will be administered in all or part of the river management zone. The study report indicated habitat within the wild river section would "undergo natural successional changes." Efforts should be made to maintain the quality of hunting throughout the entire river management zone.

HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

We suggest that the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer be consulted to determine if sites eligible for the "National Register of Historic Places" will be affected by the proposal. The statement should report whether or not the proposed action will result in the transfer, sale, demolition, or substantial alteration of federally owned properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register. If it will, Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 requires that the Forest Service consult the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

GROUND WATER AND FLOODING

Although the environmental statement and study report contain some details on the ground water aspects of the environment, the statement does not describe sufficiently the occurrence of ground water. The final statement should directly address beneficial or adverse impacts of the proposed action on ground water and should suggest mitigating measures for adverse impacts.

The Intermediate Regional Flood Stage at Coeur d'Alene Lake is given as 2138.5 feet above mean sea level. Records from the U.S. Geological Survey gage at Coeur d'Alene show that the 2,139.05-foot level was reached in December 1933, so that the statement on page 10 that not even the worst recorded flood has equalled the projected Intermediate Regional Flood Stage appears to be in error.

STATE WATER PLAN

Page 15, Item 9--Study Report. Since the report makes an attempt to reflect the views of the State of Idaho, this item should be updated and expanded, here and elsewhere, in the report to reflect more recent State policy. The Interim State Water Plan referred to in this item received only partial acceptance after it was issued. The Interim State Water Plan recommended that (1) no additions be made to the Federal wild and scenic rivers system until a "comprehensive impact study" is completed of the Idaho rivers that are presently in the Federal system, and (2) the St. Joe River not be included in the list of streams which should be studied for possible inclusion in a potential State wild and scenic rivers system.

TRANSMISSION LINES

The Department's Bonneville Power Administration has no present or long-range plans for future transmission lines crossing the river in the study area. Statements on page 31 are correct since we consider a 500-kv Hot Springs-Dworshak line as being an alternative to a Hot Springs-Bell line. In the event that it ever becomes necessary for a line to be located not parallel to the Dworshak-Hot Springs line, the crossing of the river in the recreational class area is compatible.

MINERALS

Study Report

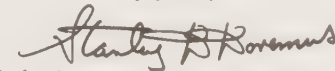
1. Page 36, second paragraph: We suggest the substitution of the word "Supergroup" for "Series," in "Belt Series rocks."
2. Page 38: Silver production should read "773 million ounces," which is the amount shown on page 26 of the Bureau of Mines report, "Mineral Resources of the St. Joe River Basin, Idaho," and not "773,000 ounces."
3. Page 39: The report reads "3,500 mining claims" but should read "3,800 mining claims" as stated on page 83 of the above report.
4. Page 48 (last sentence on page): The statement, "No activities can take place on these roadless areas which will jeopardize their wilderness values," should be qualified to indicate adherence to law as explained by Forest Service Chief John McGuire at the October 15, 1973, Forest Service press conference when he stated that roadless area lands are open to prospecting under Forest Service regulation. Further, he said that any disturbance such as roadbuilding would be accompanied by an environmental statement. In line with this, we suggest that neither the study report nor the environmental statement declare unequivocally that roads or other activities will not be allowed in the adjoining roadless areas, but rather that valid applications will be reviewed and that the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act apply to potential disturbance.
5. Page 86, figure 1: In Alternative B, \$3 million is used for the garnet value. On page 39, the value is estimated to be \$3.5 million.
6. Page 94, Alternative B: Here the contention is that this alternative is near the top in achieving economic development, although figures 1 to 7 show otherwise.
7. The river corridor maps, pages 105-116, should show mileage markers. Because locations are given in the text as being so many miles from the mouth, these locations or a standard mileage indicator should be shown on the maps.

Draft Environmental Statement

Some of the above comments made on the study report also apply to corresponding sections of the environmental statement. For your convenience, we have identified the page number in the environmental statement to which the above numbered comments apply: Page 1, comment 1; page 9, comment 5; pages 12 and 28, comment 6; and page 36, comment 7.

We hope that these comments are helpful and that they will strengthen the final report.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior

3
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Washington, D. C. 20250



NPSN-PL-ER

5
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SEATTLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PO BOX C-3755
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124

8 OCT 1975

SUBJECT: INTERA - Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Report
and Draft Environmental Statement - St. Joe
River, Idaho

DATE: NOV 20 1975

TO: T. B. Glazebrook
Director of Watershed and Minerals Management
Forest Service

R. Max Peterson, Deputy Chief
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

It is our understanding that comments are still in order for the subject proposal. The Soil Conservation Service did not receive the report or environmental impact statement for review until after we were requested to comment to the Water Resources Council.

The St. Joe River report is a very comprehensive wild and scenic proposal. It covers the abbreviated requirements for planning under the Principles and Standards. We have only the following comment for your consideration when you prepare the final report and EIS:

Pages 83 and 86 indicate no expansion of agricultural production in alternatives B, C and E, and a decrease in alternatives A and D. The discussion of the economic impact on agriculture is vague. We suggest the report and the environmental impact statement indicate the basis for these projections and the relationship to the proposed river classification.

Sheldon G. Boone

Sheldon G. Boone
Assistant Deputy Administrator -
River Basins

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have reviewed the study report and draft environmental statement on the St. Joe River, Idaho, Wild and Scenic River Proposal. We find that the proposed action does not impact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' areas of responsibility for navigation, flood control, and hydropower.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this statement.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond J. Eineigl

RAYMOND J. EINEIGL
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

NOV 10 1975

FOREST SERVICE
REC-111

OCT 20 1975



1
a3 - 19872
Referred to: FS
Date: NOV 10 1975

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 6 1975

Honorable Earl L. Butz
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in response to the letter of August 22, 1975, from the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, furnishing for the Commission's comments, pursuant to the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542), your Department's proposed report and draft environmental statement on the St. Joe River, Idaho.

The cited report concludes that the entire 132.1 miles of the St. Joe River meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The report recommends that the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River be included as a component of the national system. The uppermost 26.6 miles of that river reach would be designated as wild and the lower 46.2 miles would be designated as recreational. For the lower 59.3 miles of the St. Joe River, the recommendation is that the State and local governments protect the values of the river through a variety of actions, such as comprehensive planning, zoning, land use planning, shoreline protection, a State rivers system, or by including this section in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Federal Power Commission staff has reviewed the material furnished to determine the effects of the proposals on matters affecting the Commission's responsibilities. Such responsibilities relate to the development of hydroelectric power and assurance of the reliability and adequacy of electric service under the Federal Power Act, and the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines under the Natural Gas Act.

The Commission staff review indicates that there are no existing electric generating plants, power transmission lines, or natural gas pipelines in the segment of the St. Joe River recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The staff notes that, as mentioned in your Department's proposed report, there is a site with potential for the development of hydroelectric power in this segment of the river. The potential project, located near Avery, could provide 29,000 kilowatts of capacity and would be capable of generating approximately 117 million kilowatt-hours annually. Insofar as

is known, no consideration is being given to such a development at this time. It should be noted, however, that the recent increases in the cost of power from alternative sources as a result of rapidly rising fuel prices would appear to enhance the economic justification of developing the Avery site for hydroelectric power production.

As indicated in your Department's proposed report, backwater from the Coeur d'Alene Lake extends into the lower 30 miles of the St. Joe River, a reach of the river downstream of the segment recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Water levels of the lake are controlled by the Post Falls Dam downstream of the Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Washington Water Power Company's 11,250-kilowatt hydroelectric plant at the Post Falls Dam utilizes water from Post Falls Reservoir and Coeur d'Alene Lake for power production.

The staff review shows that there are three existing power transmission lines which cross the St. Joe River downstream of the segment of the river recommended for national classification. The two 115-kilovolt lines are owned by The Washington Water Power Company and the 500-kilovolt line is owned by the Bonneville Power Administration. Other such crossings may be required in the future. These existing and possible future facilities should be considered in determining the type of protection to be adopted for the lower segment of the St. Joe River.

Based on its consideration of the proposed report of your Department, the accompanying draft environmental statement, and the studies of its own staff, the Commission concludes that the proposed wild and recreational river designations of the St. Joe River would conflict with the possible future development of a moderate amount of hydroelectric power. It believes that the possible power benefits foregone should be considered in deciding whether or not to include the river segment in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Sincerely yours,



Richard L. Dunham
Chairman



Room 345, 304 North 8th Street, Boise, Idaho 83702

Ralph D. Kizer
Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

We have reviewed the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River proposal and have no comments on the upper section of the river which is proposed for classification.

Concerning the lower portion of the river, which will not be classified, we are in agreement with your recommendation that local and/or state government provide other means of protecting this part of the river. Our concerns are in regard to the housing developments projected to be developed as indicated on page 9 of the Study. If such developments were allowed to take place on an unplanned or unprotected basis, tremendous problems could occur. Neither 45 percent slopes or flood plains are suited for intensive subdivision and development. The soils identified along the south slopes above the river are in the Minalouza-McKrosett association. Both of these soils have moderate to severe limitations for construction use. The degree of slope and shallowness to rock are both determining factors of severity. Bottomland soils are identified as St. Joe, Ramsdell, and DeVoignes. These soils are all in the flood plain, therefore, subject to high water tables and related wetness problems. They are not suited for subdivision and construction.

Sincerely,

Amos I. Garrison, Jr.
State Conservationist



June 22, 1976

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

This is in response to your request for comment on your Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe River.

After extensive consultation and discussion on the St. Joe, I am submitting the following recommendation for the river. I feel this suggested classification is the most workable compromise for such a controversial issue.

I am recommending no classification from Beedle Point to Falls Creek bridge. From Falls Creek bridge to the St. Joe National Forest boundary below Avery, I recommend recreational classification applicable only to the high water line of the river. From the St. Joe National Forest boundary to St. Joe Lake, the Forest Service alternative (Alternative C) is recommended.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

CECIL D. ANDRUS
Governor

[illegible]

ART MANLEY
DISTRICT NO 2
KOOTENAI COUNTY

HOME ADDRESS
1109 11TH STREET
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814



COMMITTEES
FINANCE
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

17

Idaho State Senate

CAPITOL BUILDING

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Nov. 21, 1975

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

Per your invitation I offer the following comments re the various alternatives presented by the Forest Service for management of the St. Joe River (though these comments are really a reaffirmation and extension of the statement I presented for the record earlier):

Although I can understand and sympathize with the Forest Service position in recommending Alternative C in the light of local hysteria whipped up by a highly vocal, well organized minority, I have to support Alternative B at the present time because ~~if~~ I feel that this alternative offers the only real hope of protection now for the entire river. Perhaps some day there will be effective local control. It certainly doesn't exist now and there is little indication that it will exist in the lower reaches of the St. Joe River in the foreseeable future.

Nor do I see any hope at all of any state control (such as a state wild rivers act). And I say this from a background of nearly 10 years in the Idaho legislature. By the way, I note from the study report that the Idaho legislature is on record a couple of years ago or so with a Joint Memorial against classification. These memorials are customarily passed by voice vote and without debate. I wonder how many of the 105 legislators have ever been anywhere near the St. Joe, how much debate, discussion, information they had on the matter before voting!

One of the big arguments against classification is that the River and valley are still pretty much unspoiled after nearly 100 years of white man's activity. That argument would carry a lot of weight if we were planning for the past. But we're not even planning for today. We should be planning for the future. We have seen only the vanguard of a vast human tide that is slowly (maybe not even slowly!) and surely going to engulf the entire Pacific Northwest, America's last frontier. How can we possibly believe that this sea of humanity is going to by-pass the St. Joe or that our local units of government in the area will have either the ability or the will to provide the planning and control necessary to retain the quality environment we now enjoy! Or are we really going to sell our birthright for the mess of pottage we call "progress!"

I have back-packed many times in the upper reaches of the St. Joe. I have hiked the roadless area from St. Joe Lake, the headwaters of the river, to Spruce Tree Campground. If we must write off the major part of the river, there is at least hope of saving the part from Avery up under the Forest Service proposal. Perhaps we should be grateful for that!

Respectfully submitted,
Art Manley
Art Manley, State Senator,
Dist. #2

C C CHASE
DISTRICT NO 3
BENEWAH, KOOTENAI COUNTIES

HOME ADDRESS
201 - 11TH STREET
ST. MARIES, IDAHO 83861
PHONE 245-2507 (RES.)
PHONE 384-2088 (STATEHOUSE)



COMMITTEES
STATE AFFAIRS
COMMERCE AND LABOR

Idaho State Senate

MINORITY LEADER
CAPITOL BUILDING
BOISE

November 20, 1975

Mr. Ralph Kizer
Regional Supervisor
U. S. National Forest Service
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Re: Classification - St. Joe River

Dear Sir:

I am absolutely opposed to any classification of the St. Joe River.

I have lived in the Panhandle area of Idaho for over fifty years and in the St. Joe Valley for nearly thirty years. I have been elected to the Idaho Senate for six terms by an overwhelming majority every election. My opposition to classification of the St. Joe River has been well known all that time. I feel, therefore, I represent the people of this area in opposition to the proposed classification. The lower section of the River from Avery downstream to Coeur d'Alene Lake is mostly privately owned and would cost millions of dollars to purchase scenic easements, which would result from classification. The upper portion of the River is practically all owned by the U. S. Forest Service, giving them full control of that area automatically.

We have done a good job on a local basis of improving the conditions of the River and will continue to do so. Raw sewage used to be dumped into the River; this has been stopped by installation of several sewage treatment plants. Logs used to plug the River. Cooperation of the lumber companies with the local people resulted in keeping the log booms to one side and towing logs only on week days. Boats can now go up and down the River without any hazards from logs.

We can handle our own problems on a local level without Federal intervention. We do not need any type of classification of the St. Joe River.

Very truly yours,

CCC:pd

C. C. Chase
C. C. Chase

State Senator



STATE OF IDAHO

DIVISION OF BUDGET, POLICY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

STATEHOUSE
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

December 1, 1975

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington, D. C. 20250

Attention: Mr. R. Max Peterson

Dear Mr. Peterson:

The Idaho State Clearinghouse has reviewed the proposed report and Environmental Statement on the St. Joe River proposal. Copies of the document were sent to Ken Stolz, Natural and Physical Resource Planner for the Division of Budget, Policy Planning and Coordination and to Harry Lee, North Idaho Regional Planning Director for the Division of Budget, Policy Planning and Coordination. Neither reviewer had any comments to offer on the statement.

While we have no specific comments on the statement, we do appreciate the opportunity to review.

Sincerely,

Donna R. Guss,
State Clearinghouse

1f

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CECIL D. ANDRUS, Governor

COMMISSION

ROBERT G. KALE, Sandpoint

PAUL C. KEETON, Lewiston

JOHN EATON, Coeur d'Alene

JACK HEMINGWAY, Sun Valley

H. JACK ALLVORD, Pocatello

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

December 10, 1975

Mr. Ralph Kizer, Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

This letter reaffirms the position of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission regarding Wild and Scenic River classification for the St. Joe River (please refer to the original Commission statement of September 5, 1974). The Idaho Department of Fish and Game supports Alternative E in the study report and draft environmental statement to insure the integrity of the entire river system.

It is essential to protect river habitats below the forest boundary. This is needed to maintain quality and diverse fishery habitats, nesting habitat for osprey and to protect adjacent wetland habitats. If the state and/or local governments fail to provide adequate plans and controls to protect lower river values, then this river segment should revert to national classification.

In Chapter 8 of the study report, reference is made to upgrading the existing St. Joe River road to a two-lane paved road up to Gold Creek. The Department of Fish and Game has responded to the U.S. Department of Transportation on this proposed project on three different occasions. Attached is a copy of the latest correspondence reflecting the department position. Opinion surveys suggest a minimum standard road is favored by many St. Joe River users; we concur.

The department is opposed to any improvement to the single-lane road above Gold Creek. This could impact on the river values in this segment of the St. Joe. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Joseph C. Greenley
Director

Attach

JOSEPH C. GREENLEY
Director

POST OFFICE BOX 38
180 SOUTH WALNUT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

CECIL D. ANDRUS Governor
COMMISSION
PETE THOMPSON Sandpoint
PAUL C. KEETON Lewiston
JOHN EATON Cascade
JACK HENNINGWAY Sun Valley
H. JACK ALVORD Pocatello

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

January 15, 1976

Mr. Ralph Kizer, Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

Supplemental Comments To "Study Report and
Draft Environmental Statement - St. Joe River"

The intent of our letter, dated December 10, 1975, was to emphasize and support Department of Fish and Game endorsement of Alternative E in the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study Report. There has been considerable correspondence over the past several years between our Department and federal agencies regarding the St. Joe River, environmental impacts, and road construction. As a result, there may be some misinterpretation, and we would like to clarify our position.

The Department of Fish and Game endorses only improvements to the existing St. Joe River road from Mica Creek to Avery. The Department is opposed to any extensive improvements to the existing road above Avery. Improved access and complete reconstruction of transportation routes within the river corridor appear inconsistent with the "wild river" concept.

In our previous letter we neglected to include corrections to the Fisheries section in the Study Report, pp. 26-27. Reduction of the cutthroat populations has been due primarily to overfishing which occurred as more of the river system became accessible through the years. Also, physical alteration of stream habitat has had detrimental effects. Dolly Varden also are present in the St. Joe drainage. Brown trout were stocked only in the St. Maries River, not the St. Joe, and are not "concentrated mainly in the headwaters of tributary streams". Brook trout are rare in the St. Joe and tributaries above Avery. The map on page 27, is misleading indicating brook trout in the upper river.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Joseph C. Greenley
Director

IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.

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JAN 19 1976

RECEIVED IN
ST. JOE
JAN 19 1976

CECIL D. ANDRUS Governor
COMMISSION
PETE THOMPSON Sandpoint
PAUL C. KEETON Lewiston
JOHN EATON Cascade
JACK HENNINGWAY Sun Valley
H. JACK ALVORD Pocatello

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

July 12, 1976

Mr. Ralph Kizer, Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

In previous correspondence, the Department of Fish and Game has endorsed Alternative E of the St. Joe Study Report under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and differs from Alternative C supported by the U. S. Forest Service and Idaho Department of Water Resources. Because of this divergence between two state agencies and the Forest Service, we would like to comment further on the deficiencies and conflicts in the Study Report as related to Alternative C.

The major concern is that the lower half of the river could be left without the legal protection and administrative funding afforded under the WSRA. This is a very real possibility and should have been reflected in the factoring values when considering alternatives. If local and state planning and zoning do not occur, values assigned under Alternative C to "water supply, flood control, land stabilization, recreation use, green space, river values, scenics, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality" will be considerably lowered. In the Study Report discussion of Alternative A: As is, is the statement "This alternative is not the proposal recommended by the Forest Service because of its potential adverse impacts on wild and scenic river values and long-term economic development." Yet, this is the situation which very possibly could occur on the lower river under Alternative C. We feel the proposal, therefore, fails to satisfy Objective 3 of the Study Report, "To recommend to the President a management plan for those parts of the river found to be suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System."

Most of the road improvements and construction designed to facilitate transportation into the St. Joe as discussed in chapter 8 of the Action Plan would not only impact the river itself and surrounding corridor, but further increase total use of the St. Joe. This direction in the Action Plan appears totally in conflict with the policy and intent of the Wild and Scenic River Act. A Wild and Scenic River Action Plan should impose constraints rather than propose projects detrimental to river values.

Mr. Ralph Kizer
Page 2
July 12, 1976

The Study Report itself contains numerous reasons against such a project:

- p. 37 River Breaklands and Steeper Slopes. "Surface erosion hazards are severe to very severe when compared to other lands in the valley. Nearly two-thirds of the land within one-fourth mile of the St. Joe is in this landform."
- p. 45 "There has been very little timber harvested on National Forest land within the immediate viewing area of the St. Joe River. Road construction is not feasible on many of the steep sidehills and aesthetics and recreation are recognized as key values which must be considered."
- p. 72 "The primary values of these steep lands for Wild and Scenic Rivers are their potential for wildlife habitat, quality water production, and scenic views."

Road building would also involve direct encroachments on the St. Joe River and its flood plain.

- p. 76 According to Forest Service interpretation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the entire section proposed for inclusion below Spruce Tree Campground fails to meet the scenic criteria "Because of the high incidence of road encroachment on the river..." and "...because of the close proximity of buildings, the road, and railroad to the river."
- p. 82 "On this segment about one-third of the road encroaches upon the river and requires rip-rapping."

Apparently the Forest Service proposal is to increase road encroachment at the recognized expense of river values. Page 99 of the report states: "The proximity of a road to the entire length of this river area precludes Scenic River classification. However, much of this river segment contains high scenic quality and management guidelines for this segment will be similar to those for a Scenic River classification." This statement is hard to reconcile with the proposal for a two-lane road.

On Page 97 concerning Management Guidelines for the Wild River Area above Spruce Tree, the Study Report states: "Better roads, trails or campsites, that would tend to concentrate people in the area, will be avoided." We certainly endorse this concept, however, by Page 11 of the Draft Environmental Statement, the proposals for roading have modified this intent: "Better roads will draw more people to the area, this may diminish the quality of certain existing recreational features, especially solitude and uncrowded conditions." The following sentence which discusses mitigating this effect, is unrealistic: "...the roads leading to the Wild River segment from Gold Creek should be kept to the lowest possible standard so use will be channeled away from that segment." Once use is channeled to Gold Creek on better roads for the purpose of visiting a short 25 mile Wild

Mr. Ralph Kizer
Page 3
July 12, 1976

River segment, we fail to see how it will be channeled away or where else it will go. An additional conflict occurs on Page 100 of the Study Report which states that the single lane road above Gold Creek should be improved for safe, dust-free travel.

Additional problems with road construction:

- p. 100 Timber and Vegetation. "Special emphasis should be placed on protecting streamside vegetation."
- p. 101 "The long-range plan will be to provide a green belt to separate the river environment from the developments along the river."

These concepts would benefit the fishery resource but are completely incompatible with increased road widths and construction activity in most of the river corridor above the National Forest Boundary.

- DES p. 14 Fish and Wildlife Habitat. "The recommended plans impact on fish and wildlife habitat is favorable." This is not an accurate statement with major road reconstruction along the entire proposed recreational segment. The impacts on fish habitat will be negative.
- DES p. 19 Ecological Effects. This section is incomplete and inaccurate. The proposal does not protect the habitat for trout and whitefish, insuring the continuance of a fragile resource. In fact, this document proposes action which would directly diminish this habitat. Other ecological effects are not discussed.

Omitted Information:

Study Report

- p. 69-72 Evaluations of land use omitted capability, suitability, and compatibility values for roads. We feel this is a major deficiency.
- p. 80 Deficiencies listed for many of the alternatives apply to the recommended alternative.

Draft Environmental Statement

- p. 6 Soil stability information omitted--a serious deficiency for an impact statement concerned with road building.
- p. 14,19 Again, the recommended plan's impact on fish and wildlife is not favorable due to its deficiencies.
- p. 15 "Including the river into the National Wild and Scenic River System should make little difference in the future quality of water, land, and air resources." If this statement is true,

Mr. Ralph Kizer
Page 4
July 12, 1976

then the statements made on Page 104 of the Study Report must be erroneous. We believe the Wild and Scenic River System does make a difference especially in water quality.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Joseph C. Greenley
Director



STATE OF IDAHO

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE HOUSE
22-3 WARM SPRINGS AVE.
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

December 24, 1975

Mr. Ralph Kiser
Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle Nat'l Forest
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814

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SE 320 Dexter St.,
Pullman, W.A. 99163
11-15-75

Mr. Ralph D. Kiger, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle N. Co.
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

Dear Mr. Kiger:

We support any plan which protects as much of the St. Joe River as possible under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act.

While we are aware of the pressure from local residents ^{against} federal control, you, and the Forest Service have both a mandate from Congress and from all citizens of this country to act in the best interests of all people. The St. Joe is not just an insignificant river for local people to use any way they see fit. It is a river of unusual beauty, originating and flowing through public land.

The Forest Service must lead the way to protect all of the river. In light of probable events in the years ahead -- there can not be too much river protected. On the contrary, it is a very good bet that there would be nearly enough protected.

We support Alternative B.

Thanks,

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Wiso

Nov. 17, 1975.
140

Dear Sir: -

I'm not going into the reasons why I'm against any control of the St. Joe river. They have all been heard! My main reason is, I'm sick to death of any government control of private lands.

The Forest Service should keep hands off.

Sincerely
Dick Adams
P.O. 3 -
St. Maries,
Idaho
83861

November 19, 1975

Charles K. Overton
1620 S. 4th
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer,

I have reviewed your Wild and Scenic River draft E.I.S. for the St. Joe River. The Forest Service must be complimented on their thorough in-depth study of the St. Joe River.

In reviewing the contents of the draft statement, all data given seems to indicate that the logical choice is to place the entire river under the National Wild and Scenic River System with Federal administration (Alt. B). Apparently outside pressures from industry and private land owners swayed the forest service into choosing alternative C.

Leaving the lower 59.3 miles to be administered by the state and local government would not do this magnificent natural river justice. State and local governments have shown their inadequacy in acting fast and developing land use plans that preserves existing high environmental quality. Industrial political power has shown to often, that it holds the upper hand in Idaho's land use plan decisions.

Alternative C is inadequate. It does not give any indication to what kind of management plan would take place in the lower 59.3 miles under state or local government administration. It states what protection should or could be developed but leaves the field wide open. The choice of development could drastically change the environmental impact. For instance, an attempt at subdividing the flood plain would create adverse impact. Development of flood plains in the Eastern U.S. has resulted in disastrous consequences; The flooding and destruction of private property, costly and sightly dikes that have significantly altered the natural river and aquatic life, and eliminated rich fertile soil deposited during spring flooding. Alternative C does not guarantee maximum protection to preserve open and green spaces near the river, and insure adequate development of flood plains adjacent to the river.

The low population density, little agriculture development, high recreation potential, high quality water standards, and a scenic natural environment makes the entire St. Joe River a unique river system that needs to be preserved for future generations.

I have a few questions that have risen from the reading of the draft E.I.S.

- 1.) If alternative C was enacted, and the flood plain developed, such that dikes were constructed to protect private property;
 - a) would this affect the natural flushing of sediment from the river?
 - b) would this also have an affect on sediment load and nutrient enrichment of Lake Coeur d'Alene?
 - c) If sediment loading was increased in Lake Coeur d'Alene, would this affect the level of the lake in order to maintain adequate water levels for future uses.
 - d) If the river was unable to dump its sediment load on the flood plain, would this result in sediment loading of the slack water areas and deterioration of water quality and aquatic habitat.
- 2.) At what degree, if any, is the lower river utilized by waterfowl, either as a migration stopover, or does it maintain a nesting population?
- 3.) In the description of the upper river, the terrain was described as steep, would this area be highly vulnerable to accelerated erosion?
- 4.) It was stated that there would be controlled burns, and that plans for control had been devised for fires in the timbered areas. Would natural caused fires be left to burn out or would they be controlled?
- 5.)
 - a) How extensive is the dredge mining on tributary streams?
 - b) If potential placer deposits were mined on tributaries of the St. Joe, would this create a siltation problem for the St. Joe River.
- 6.) It was stated that water quality was monitored at different stations. Does this include biological monitoring for aquatic organisms, species diversity and density?

Sincerely,



C. Kerry Overton

CKO;jo

Idaho Panhandle Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

25th 7th
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
November 21, 1975-

103

311 14th Street
St. Maries, Idaho 83861
November 20, 1975

Dear Mr. Kizer:

Am convinced that the best solution for the St. Joe River is no classification at all. That area of the St. Joe River below the St. Joe National Forest (west of the National Forest boundary) should be under the jurisdiction of Bonewal and Shoshone Counties. Most of this area is privately owned and should be managed by the owners and not taken off the top rolls of the counties.

The area within the National Forest should be administered by the U.S.F.S. The Multiple Purpose Act should govern the use of that area. There is no need for further government control.

The highway should be retained where it is! It is not feasible to place it along the river bank in places without building bridges or trestles along the banks of the river, in the slide areas. The ecology is too delicate. There has been too much land wasted by changing roadbeds. The established roads could be improved, but they should not be made into bannocks. The roads should be passable at all seasons, but not inviting to the casual traveler.

There should be a permit system up for camping and only as many permits issued as there are accommodations available. We do not want our use as they have in Yosemite and other areas.

Yours for no classification. Thank you -
Gertie H. Henson

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

I am responding to your invitation for comment on the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe River.

I endorse the Forest Service's recommendations for classification from St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Camp.

I generally endorse the recommendations for the reach from Spruce Tree to the Forest Boundary, but I should like to express my keen disappointment that a classification was not recommended which would have accorded more protection to the scenic values of this reach. I understand that road development in this reach impairs its qualification for higher classification. But it is just this development and the circumstances and aegis under which it occurred which make me fearful that the Forest Service's recommendations for this stretch are not adequate to protect it.

I do not support the Forest Service's recommendations for the remainder of the river. They amount to simple abandonment of the river to development and exploitation. The almost wishful suggestion that "State and/or local governmental subdivisions could protect these values" is at best wishful thinking. One need only read the recently-issued proposal for completion of Forest Highway 50 to Avery to realize how grave the threats to this river and how frail the protections for it.

Cordially yours,

Don F. McCabe
Don F. McCabe

November 18, 1975

108

Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene Idaho 83814

Attn: Ralph L. Kizer, Forest Supervisor- RE 8410

The Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River proposal is all very interesting but also is disgusting.

We mean disgusting in the way the taxpayers money is being spent on studies like this one. The way the Federal Government wants more control over Idaho land. There isn't hardly enough left for us to survive on now. The way people from outside this area wants to shove us aside for their benefit. It isn't fair. We picked this area to live in because of it's beauty, climate, wildlife and fresh air. If this area is opened for recreation, none of these things will be left..

We have one more comment-----STAY OUT!

Sincerely,

Paul Derry
Priscilla Derry
Paul and Priscilla Derry
501 Scott Ave.
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

REAL ESTATE, ECONOMIC & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
808 Skinner Building, Seattle, Washington 98101 PHONE (206) 628-3910

November 4, 1975

PAUL W. SCOTT
WESTERN DIRECTOR
R. D. ARGUE
ASST. WESTERN DIRECTOR
P. W. DAVIS
WESTERN MGR. REAL ESTATE

File: G - Idaho - St. Joe
River Study

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

I have received and reviewed the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River proposal.

As I understand it, the affected Milwaukee Railroad property near Avery, is in the area classified as a recreational river area. Specifically, the river management zone boundary below Avery includes our main line and right of way running on the north side of the St. Joe River for about seven miles, to the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest.

We are pleased to see that the recommendation is to limit the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system classification to that portion of the river within the National Park, thereby avoiding the taking of private property rights.

However, due to the lack of specific information as to restrictions that might be established affecting maintenance and operation of the Milwaukee Road, we find that our only alternative is to oppose this or any other use classification until the full impact of those proposals can be assessed.

We appreciate the thoroughness of the study and, of course, are anxious to explore in more detail the nature of any land use restrictions.

Sincerely,

PAUL W. SCOTT, Western Director

By: *Karl E. Jensen*

Karl E. Jensen
Industrial Research Analyst

KEJ:an

cc: Mr. E. J. Stoll

Nov 20 1975

Tony Tabert
Rt. 3 Box 587 83854
Post Falls, Idaho

150

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P.O. Box 310
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

Dear Mr Kizer:

As an inviormentalist and a Sierra Club member and also being very much concernd with what is happening to our rivers and lakes in the State of Idaho, I feel that deleting 59 miles of the lower St. Joe river would more or less defeat the whole purpose of the act.

This part of the St. Joe are where the real problems lie. If it is left up to the land owners and the developers to regulate that portion of the river, I am afraid that protection and inviorment will have went by the board.

We need but look at Lake Coeur d'Alene to see what happens when the enviorment is left to local control, the south fork of the Salmon is another example of no control.

The land developer should be the greatest concern to all of us who beleive in orderly development and the preservation of our rivers and lakes, I feel that the rivers and lake shore lines belong to all of the people not just a chosen few.

I feel that the lower part of the St. Joe River must be included in the Wild and Senic Rivers Proposal, other wise I dont feel we have done our home work too well.

Sincerely



Tony Tabert (Sierra Club)

HEWESCRAFT
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Hewes Marine Company

TELEPHONE: MU 4-3523
ROUTE 1, MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
COLVILLE, WASH. 99114

11/19/75

Supervisor
US Forest Service
Coeur D'Alene, Id
Refer #8410

Dear Sir:

Thanks for forwarding your report on the St. Joe River. Since comments are requested I would urge the forest service to keep its cotton picking nose out of the private land.

The main thrust of the report stresses protecting the general welfare of those who have no legal right in the issue. Since you start with a false premise, the conclusion must be in error.

The proposed condemnation of private land for such a frivolous purpose has to be immoral, illegal and surely unconstitutional. Our own Columbia River shorelands are a prime example of poor management by Federal agencies.

Kindest regards,



CC Hon. Tom Foley
St. Joe Valley Assoc.

Fishing Models 10' to 18' • ALUMINUM BOAT BUILDERS • Runabouts 14' to 18'



NORTH IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 657 -- Telephone AC-208-647-8933

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814

November 21, 1975

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Ralph,

Thank you for sending the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal with a request for any comments.

In going through the North Idaho Forestry Association files, we find that the late John E. Martin, who was my predecessor as Executive Director to this Association, testified on the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study in Spokane on September 25, 1973.

In essence, the late Mr. Martin stated that most of the people testifying for NIFA previous to his statement opposed classification of the river below Avery. A majority seemed to favor the present Forest Service management of segment 2 from Avery to Spruce Tree Campground with no classification of the said segment. Most approved designation of segment 1 from Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake as wild provided that a stipulation for fire control and pest abatement be included. This became the position of the North Idaho Forestry Association--no classification for segments two (2) through seven (7) with state and local government agencies providing needed standards and controls for state and private land in these river areas and federal land management agencies providing needed protection under the Multiple-Use and Sustained Yield Act or other public land multiple-use laws of the Bureau of Land Management or other involved federal land management agencies; classifying segment one (1) from St. Joe Lake to Spruce Tree Campground as wild, providing for fire control and pest abatement programs to assure preservation of the area in its present, green, natural state.

Will you please include this statement as a portion of NIFA's testimony in your compilation of comments? Thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,
Louise Shaddock
Louise Shaddock
Executive Director

MGMSPKA SPK
2-001419E326 11/22/75

ICS IPMRNCZ CSP

2082459814 MGM TDRN ST MARYS ID 83814 11/22/75

Mailgram



IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST
CARE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY
PO BOX 310
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

RUTH LINDOU
BOX 95
AVERY IDAHO 83802
PHONE 245-2878

0143 EST

MGMSPKA SPK

SINCE THE EARLY 40'S THE AVERY COMMUNITY HAS BEEN RULED BY ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP OF A CORPORATION AND FURTHER WE ARE SURROUNDED BY FEDERAL LAND UNDER WHOS MANAGEMENT LAWS WE ARE FURTHER RESTRICTED. WE HAVE TO STRUGGLE AND FIGHT FOR THE GOOD LIFE WITHOUT HELP FROM THOSE WHO CONTROL OUR LIVES IN CHICAGO AND THE WHITE HOUSE NOW. IN ADDITION YOU ARE RECOMMENDING FURTHER BURDEN LADDED RESTRICTIONS TO OUR COMMUNITY, BY YOUR DECISION TO CLASSIFY THE ST JOE RIVER FROM THE FOREST BOUNDARY TO ST JOE LAKE UNDER THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ACT. WE WILL SUFFER UNDER YOUR DISCRIMINATORY DECISION. WE ARE NOT PEONS BUT HUMAN BEINGS LIKE OTHERS DOWN THE ST JOE VALLEY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS. WE ONLY ASK FOR THE SAME CONSIDERATIONS YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO THE AVERY RANGER STATION AND RESIDENCE OF HOYT FLAT, AND MARBEL CREEK, CALDER, THE BIG EDDY, ST JOE, OMEGA, AND ST MARYS. NO GROUP HAS WORKED LONGER OR HARDER TO CLEAN UP THE ST JOE RIVER AT AVERY THAN WE HAVE AND WOULD LESS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM OUR CORPORATION THAN FROM INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT LAND OWNERS BUT BELIEVERS IN CLEANING UP THE RIVER, IN ESTABLISHING PLANS TO ENHANCE THE ESTHETICS ESPECIALLY OF BANK EROSION ON THE PFI LANDING. WE HAVE WAITED OVER HALF A CENTURY FOR A SAFE RIVER ROAD. CLASSIFICATION WILL MAKE THE ENIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TRIPLE IN RESTRICTIONS FROM THE FOREST BOUNDARY THROUGH AVERY FOR THIS ROAD. IT MAY NEVER BE BUILT. IF THIS AREA IS UNDER CLASSIFICATION THE SIERRA CLUB, ATTORNEY SCOTT REED AND OTHER RADICAL GROUPS MAY USE THEIR MILLIONS OF LOBBY MONEY TO STOP ANY FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OR IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS STRETCH. WE ARE BUSING CHILDREN OVER THIS HAZARDOUS SECTION HALF OF WHOM ARE CHILDREN OF FORESTRY FAMILIES THESE CHILDREN ARE ALSO ENTITLED TO SAFETY OF TRAVEL THROUGH ROAD IMPROVEMENTS. THERE WERE SIX DEATHS THIS LAST YEAR ONLY TWO OF WHICH COULD BE CHARGED WITH CARELESSNESS DRIVING WHILE DRUNK. I REPRESENT THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OF PEOPLE IN MY OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS FOLLOWS: SECRETARY OF THE AVERY CITIZENS COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN OF THE AVERY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT, TRUSTEE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT 394, TRUSTEE OF THE AVERY COMMUNITY CHURCH, PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN FOR THE MILWAUKEE WOMANS CLUB AND DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE WOMAN FOR AVERY PRECINCT. A GENERAL FEELING OF OUR COMMUNITY IS THAT BECAUSE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ALREADY OWNS AND CONTROLS THE LAND EAST OF AVERY IN THE RIVER CORRIDOR AND HAVE REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE OF A BEAUTIFUL PAVED HIGHWAY INTO MONTANA THAT CLASSIFICATION OF THE ST JOE RIVER EAST OF THE FOREST SERVICE OWNED RAILROAD AND LANDING IS YOUR PREROGATIVE. BECAUSE I AM CONFINED TO THE PENEAH COMMUNITY HOSPITAL WITH NO WAY TO REACH THE 22ND DEADLINE BY U.S. MAIL I SUBMIT THIS MAILGRAM.

120

Lt. D Kigo
Saskatchewan Natl Forest
Box 310
Carr's Blaine, Sask S3B1Y

Dear Ralph -

I support the classification
of the 26.6 mile stretch from
St Joe Lake to Spruce Tree
Campground as a Wild River
Area.

I support the 397 mile segment
from Spruce Tree Campground to
North Fork of St Joe as a recreational
river area.

I also support the North Fork
of St Joe to Falls Creek as
recreational river area and
the Falls Creek to Bella Lake
as a scenic river area.

The Bella Lake to Mission Point
and Mission Point to Bead Lake
Point should be classified
as a recreational river area.

After looking over the study
and having seen a good
portion of the St. Joe I hope
the above classification will
be heavily considered.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alan Toxmeier

424 S. Huron
Harbor Beach, MI 48441
November 15, 1975

Mr. Steve Yurion
Regional Forester
Northern Region U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear Sir:

I have studied the study report and the draft environmental statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal (USDA - FS- Des (log) R1). I would like my comments to be considered in the final environmental statement.

First, I realize the intense local opposition to any wild and scenic river plan, and I appreciate your efforts in coming up with what proposal and study reports as you did. I would favor Alternative B but I understand that political pressure made this alternative unacceptable.

Here are specific points that I feel should be clarified or strengthened in the final statement:

1. Comments are made that indicate that it is a foregone conclusion that the local governmental bodies will come up with some plan to protect the scenic and animal values of the lower river. ("On these lands the State and/or local governmental subdivisions should provide additional protection... p. 3) ("Along the slack water, there are opportunities to manage the nesting habitat of numerous osprey, to maintain the diverse fishing habitat, and to protect the adjacent wetland habitat." p. 14)

Yet, the State of Idaho has no wild rivers law. Furthermore, the legislature of Idaho has passed a resolution against Federal plans for the St. Joe. The people along and near the river want to continue to exploit the land. I see no hope that any substantial or workable plan to protect the river will be generated by local or the state governments. The point of my comments are, why don't you just come out in the report and say that while local governments have an opportunity to protect the ospreys, flood plains, etc. that they probably won't?

2. Nowhere on the River Corridor Maps could I find "Gold Creek". Numerous mentions are made of it and a road improvement plan up to it. I guess it is somewhere between Spruce Tree campground and the N.F. boundary but I am not sure. I would hope that in the final statement the road is

clearly marked. I also had locating the River Road No. 320 and California Creek Road No. 715. I located these by topographical features and names on the maps. Could you also clear up this confusion for me?

3. I feel these road improvements are possibly a serious contradiction to the wild and scenic rivers plan. It is not specific enough how this road will be upgraded. On page 102 of the study it somewhat indicates that parts of the existing road might be abandoned and a new road built. I do not see how an environmental assessment can be written if you can't know yourself what the final road plan will be. Will the upgraded road be moved back from the river?

4. Since one of your main concerns is over-use of the river, how can you justify upgrading of the roads? If people can't relax and slow down while supposedly "recreating" than what need is the upgrading? I have found here in Michigan that the easier access made to an area, the more people come that litter, to. If you keep it primitive as possible, only people will come that really want to use the natural river. Since people are already using the river in great numbers, is the upgrading necessary?

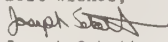
5. You say the upgrading is for safety purposes but won't this increase visitation and also increase safety hazards? I don't think that you can win unless you build a nice four-lane freeway. Now I realize that you do not intend to re-build any roads above "Gold Creek" but I am concerned with the section of river below it.

6. While you admit that road construction will increase over costs on a non-included river (because of environmental considerations) where will this money come from? I could not see in the budget where money was specified for road construction.

7. I would hope that you add a comment to page 20 ("increased use ") that upgrading the road will just increase this adverse effect.

I would hope that you take my comments constructively. I support the St. Joe plan (except for the road upgrading) and merely want to make the plan better.

Please send me the final statement when it is ready. You have my continued support.

Best Wishes,

Joseph Schott

Nov. 20, 1975
Route 3, Box 676
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

2.

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

My thoughts on the St. Joe river have not changed. The river should, without a doubt, be included in the National Wild and Scenic River system. I recommend the use of Alternative "C" with an amendment. The Federal system should be established at the junction of the North Fork and the main river, immediately up river from Avery. This would preclude the cleaning up of the environmental mess at Avery and immediately below Avery. The lower section of the river to Coeur d'Alene Lake should be protected by meaningful state and local action, this to be initiated in the time lapse of three successive state legislative periods. If this is not accomplished in that three year period, the lower river should revert to the National system of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

My reasons for continuing this stand are: Ever since this nation has existed, all waters, whether labeled as lakes or streams, have been classified as public property. Also, it has been established that residential parties have no more privileged rights to the water than parties residing elsewhere. Also, it has never been established that people residing in a certain spot on the river should have special privileges on an area 100 miles distant on the same river. True, if we are going to include all of the river in the Federal system, we do have to request an easement from private property owners, but we are not asking that with Alternative "C" amended. We are requesting inclusion of the river in the Federal system only adjacent to public land, giving the state and local population the governing rights to our public waters of the lower section of this river.

History has established the fact that the local people will not accomplish any protection of the river values. They will need, at a minimum, county and state help. In many instances, that has not been enough, and it has taken the Federal government to maintain the values. For instance, I can well remember how the Panhandle Health District had to take a stand to force the city fathers of St. Maries to stop pouring raw sewage into the river. A lagoon sewage system was

developed. This accomplishment was not voluntary but resulted from Health District pressure.

It also is an established fact the covenant and zoning laws do increase the value of private property under the influence thereof. Property owners within the corridor will not have reduced land values but, within a reasonable time, will likely have increased land values.

I also feel that placing a narrow corridor of public forest land adjacent to the river in the classification will not have a detrimental economic impact. To the contrary, the economy will increase, as it does now with the rest of the area.

I firmly believe that 99% of the present values of the river remaining today are not due to any effort of the local people, but due to the healing process of Mother Nature and the automatic self-cleansing action of the flowing stream itself. And, believe me, the river values are not what they were thirty years ago.

I could go on like this for pages to retell the history of the problems, but I shall not. The fact that I was born on the river and enjoyed the first third of my life along the river does not make me an authority on the river. But that experience does make me aware of the inaccurate and downright silly statements made by the people who are fighting the protection needed by the river and the adjacent land.

Therefore, Alternative "C" with slight amendment is the proper course to follow. It has been established that the entire St. Joe river meets the standards of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Alternative "C" with slight amendment will satisfy my aims to protect the river.

Sincerely,

Fred W. Mueller
Fred W. Mueller



BURLINGTON NORTHERN

RESOURCES DIVISION
TIMBER AND LAND DEPARTMENT

650 Central Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
Telephone (206) 624-1900

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer
Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

November 18, 1975

Re: St. Joe Wild and Scenic Rivers - DEIS

Dear Mr. Kizer:

The St. Joe River is a treasured asset and all agree it should be protected from irresponsible acts which could damage it. No one knows better than the landowners who abut it, the communities which surround it, the recreationists who use it and the State and local elected officials who are responsible to assure that important natural resources are wisely used.

Whether Congressional classification of the river is necessary for its protection is the question which must be answered.

The Congressional policy set forth in Section I (B) of P.L. 92-542 is, "to preserve selected rivers or sections thereof in their free flowing condition, to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital conservation purposes".

Based on a reading of Congressional policy, we submit that Congressional action is unnecessary. Please consider the following points in support of this rationale.

1. On page 30 of the DEIS, the statement is made that dams on the St. Joe River are not economically feasible and will not be economically feasible before the year 2000. The risk of impoundment of this free flowing river appears remote. If, in the future, conditions change which make dams feasible an EIS would be required under NEPA to address the tradeoffs involved.
2. On page 21, the DEIS states, "Water quality of the St. Joe exceeds state and national standards for primary contact recreation sports such as swimming. The water is well-suited for domestic, industrial, and agricultural and recreational uses" and . . . "the overall quality is good and is expected to improve with enforcement of environmental laws passed in recent years". We feel classification is unjustified for the protection of water quality.

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer
November 18, 1975
Page 2

3. Nearly the entire extent of the shoreline projected to be impacted by the USFS proposed classification is Federally owned. The Forest Service already has all the authority necessary to adequately protect river values. We feel Congressional classification is not necessary to keep the Forest Service from damaging the river. We request that you state in the final EIS how you would manage lands adjacent to the river differently if Congress declines to classify the river as you propose.

The minor amounts of non-Federal land which would be directly impacted by your recommendation is forestland which is regulated in accordance with the Idaho State Forest Practices Act.

Additionally, a 1975 state law requires all Idaho counties to develop comprehensive land use plans and land use regulations. This will be accomplished in the next two years and will affect all non-Federal lands.

We therefore feel that classification is unnecessary to protect the river from inharmonious uses of lands adjacent to its shoreline.

4. We believe the primary recreational amenities which can be attributed to the portion of the St. Joe River recommended for classification are driving for pleasure (aesthetics) and fishing. Certainly the USFS has both the authority and the means under USFS policy to protect aesthetics on the estimated 99% of the land affected by your proposal which is in Federal ownership.

It is also interesting to note that at the request of citizens and sportsmen's clubs, the Idaho Fish and Game Department imposed severe fishing limits on this portion of the river to protect the Outthroat trout species from excessive fishing pressure. This is an example of how local responsibility for natural resource protection is working. Since national classification of rivers inevitably leads to increased recreational use, it can be expected the St. Joe's fisheries resource will incur even more overuse after classification.

Burlington Northern believes all necessary and appropriate tools necessary to protect the St. Joe River are currently available and Congressional classification is unnecessary. It is interesting to note that the following parties also came to this conclusion:

1. The U. S. Congressional District Representative
2. The State's duly elected representatives as set forth in the near unanimous joint House-Senate resolution.

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer
November 18, 1975
Page 3

3. The local elected county officials
4. The majority findings of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee
5. The majority views of land owners along the river as summarized in the "Report on Public Response, St. Joe Wild and Scenic Study", December, 1973.

Very truly yours,

Michael R. Trux

Michael R. Trux
Manager
Land Planning

MRT:ho



December 3, 1975

Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed your Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Wild and Scenic Rivers study of the St. Joe River. We were disappointed to see that you have recommended much of the St. Joe River for classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. We would have preferred that no classification be given under this act and that any necessary protection come under the land use planning process.

We note one key social consideration you have not adequately considered in your land use plan. The American people are becoming increasingly sensitive to increased government regulation which interferes with the basic freedoms that they have historically enjoyed. There appears to be increased national concern for any new government actions which increase the size or authority of bureaucracies. By taking a realistic look at the increased public awareness of the mushrooming bureaucratic structure, you should get some idea as to the public feeling on regulatory matters such as classifying the St. Joe.

Thank you for allowing us to comment.

Sincerely,

Larry B. Blasing
Larry B. Blasing
Resource Forester

cc: Idaho Forest Industries
Bennett Lumber
Louisiana-Pacific
Diamond
Potlatch
Scott Paper
Sen. McClure
Congressman Symms

jh



Natural Resources Committee

Kootenai County Courthouse

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

September 29, 1975

Kootenai County

Latah County

Shoshone County

Ralph W. Cope
Ralph W. Cope, Chairman

Potlatch Corporation

P.O. Box 1016
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Telephone (208) 799-0123

November 20, 1975

Ralph D. Kizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Dear Ralph:

The Tri-County Natural Resources Committee has reviewed the St. Joe River Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement enclosed with your cover letter of September 6, 1975.

As stated previously in our letter of October 3, 1973, we still recommend that the upper 20.6 miles of the river be classified as Wild, the segment from Spruce Tree Campground to Avery as Scenic and the river below Avery remain unclassified.

The Tri-County committee continues to strongly support land use zoning plans and policies for the segments of the river below Avery. This should include strict and enforceable county ordinances on construction in the flood plain which will protect the natural banks of the river and the beauty of the valley. The land use plans should be prepared cooperatively by the State of Idaho, Shoshone and Benewah Counties.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. Cope

Ralph W. Cope, Chairman
Tri-County Natural Resources Committee

Mr. Ralph Kizer, Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Ralph:

Potlatch Corporation wishes to go on record again as opposing classification of any section of the St. Joe River in Northern Idaho under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. Potlatch representatives have previously commented on the U. S. Forest Service proposal and has consistently opposed classification, particularly that portion of the river downstream from Avery, Idaho.

While the latest Forest Service proposal for classification does not include the lower 59.3 miles, we believe classification of the portion above Avery is also unnecessary and undesirable.

Forest Service data indicates the local economy is strongly dependent on forest products, while agriculture and tourism together compose less than 10% of the economy generated by the timber industry. Data also indicates the greatest volume of commercial timber is located in the "28 miles between Avery and the mouth of Gold Creek". We are very concerned that additional restrictions, such as from wild and scenic river classification, on the production and utilization of wood fiber from public lands will make the worsening timber supply crisis even greater than it is now. We strongly oppose any further limitation on the growing, harvesting, utilization and regeneration of timber in the St. Joe region, particularly that 28 mile stretch between Avery and the mouth of Gold Creek.

We appreciate this opportunity to again state our position in regard to the St. Joe River.

Sincerely yours,

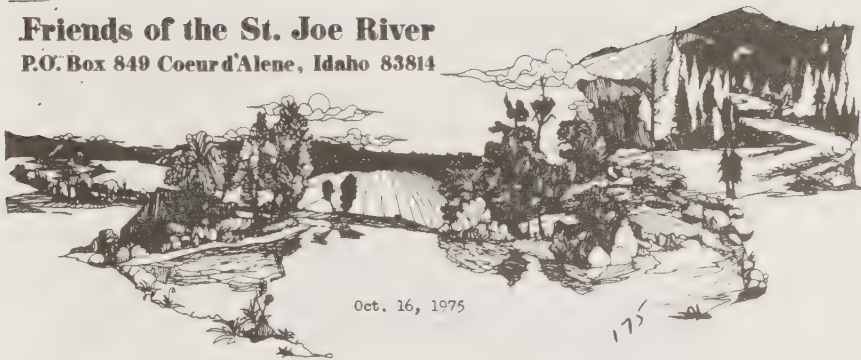
POTLATCH CORPORATION

Jack M. Gruber
Jack M. Gruber, Manager
Public Affairs Northwest Region

JMG/jk
cc: John McGuire, U.S.F.S.
Robert Long, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Friends of the St. Joe River

P.O. Box 849 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814



Ralph D. Rizer, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
PO Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Rizer:

We wish to submit comment on the Study Report and Environmental Statement concerning the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal, Aug. 22, 1975.

We are pleased to note the implementation of the Forest Service proposal (Alternative C) would provide greater environmental benefits than would be lost by including the St. Joe River in the National System.

We do not--and have not--agreed with the Forest Service proposal of deleting the lower 59 miles from classification. The studies have shown and the Forest Service concurs that the lower section actually does qualify for inclusion in the National system (page 2 Environmental Draft Section).

The Forest Service is evading a recommendation for classification responsibility by stating, "...State and or local governments should provide protection to the outstandingly remarkable values identified during the study". (page 80 Study Report Section). Past performance of the Idaho Legislature does not lend much encouragement that that body will do very much towards providing adequate protection for these "outstandingly remarkable values"--even though several public opinion surveys points up the fact a majority of the public wants protection for the St. Joe River as well as other streams and lakes in the State. Too, Senate Joint Memorial No. 125 (page 130, Study Report Section) which opposes classification of any part of the St. Joe River is in direct opposition of public surveys. A combination of the Forest Service failure to classify the lower 59 miles and the Idaho Legislature not taking action to protect it means the River and its immediate environs will be "regulated" by the adjacent landowners which are predominantly summer home owners rather than farm owners. In essence this means the public will loose this portion of the River.

The lower section of the St. Joe River and the lower section of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River (from the Forest Service boundary to Kooskia) are identical in respect to private lands. Yet, the Congress included that section of the Clearwater River in the National system. We are aware of no problems in the Kooskia area for doing so.

Page 12 of the Environment statement section states that the buying of mine claims on the upper section of the St. Joe River would run from \$200,000.00 to \$1 million dollars. This is unbelievable! One small dredging operation once existed to mine garnet. Due to a combination of public opposition and adverse economic reasons the dredging operation was discontinued. The small amount of garnet mined was not marketed. Claims along the River only amount to stakes and filing for record. Since the garnet is of poor quality and the extraction and transportation costs would far exceed any value, we are of the opinion that all the claims staked are of negative value.

Page 41 of the Environment Statement states, "...six members of the advisory group presented a petition to the Forest Service saying they were opposed to including the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic River system". It should be noted that at a meeting of the advisory committee April 19, 1971, the committee unanimously concluded the St. Joe qualifies for study under the National Act.

Yours Truly,

Robert G. Thomas
Robert G. Thomas, Pres.

"Working for environmental quality and economic security"

Control No. St. Maries, Idaho 83861

06-21801
Retired to: FS

Date:

NOV 25 1975

Mr. Earl Butz, Secretary
Mr. Robert Long, Assistant Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Re: St. Joe River Study
(North Idaho) Under
Wild & Scenic Rivers
Study



Gentlemen:

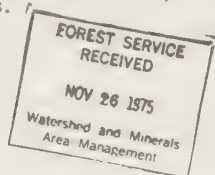
Will you please pause in your busy schedules and lend us your ear? Our beautiful St. Joe River, in North Idaho, has been in the the Wild & Scenic Rivers Study for several years now, and the time set aside for dialogue is running out.

We have to accept the fact that the Forest Service has been delegated the responsibility for carrying out the study. We cannot, however, accept the biased, and less than objective manner in which the study has been conducted. Study Leader Terry Johnson, publicly admitted he was "prejudiced". The Regional Forest Service Office in Missoula, Montana, while promising to rectify the situation did nothing. This lack of responsiveness, on the part of the Forest Service has done little to quell our anxieties concerning the outcome of the study, or administration of a Classified Segment (of river) by F.S.

As the enclosed document states, we are of the opinion that the Study itself has been heavily weighted toward the Environmental Concerns, without an adequate indepth analysis of the effect of Classification upon Economic Development. Such a "top-sided" study will almost surely result in an UNJUST-UNFAIR DECISION BY CONGRESS. We are therefore asking your assistance, and requesting a thorough indepth Economic Analysis (as stated in the "Principles and Standards" for Planning Water and Related Land Resources), to be a part of this study.

Enclosed are the heartfelt expressions of concern from, WE THE PEOPLE, most likely to be affected by Classification of any part of our river. We oppose classification of any part of the St. Joe River.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING. OUR HEARTS AND OUR DREAMS ARE IN THIS ST. JOE VALLEY, AND IF IN THE TRADITIONAL RIGHT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, OUR LANDS ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL ST. JOE RIVER, ARE NOT SACRED AND INVIOLEATE, THEN NEITHER CAN BE YOURS.



Sincerely,
The St. Joe Valley Association
Dolly Hartman
(Mrs.) Dolly Hartman, President
Rt. 2--Box 116, St. Maries, Idaho
83861

"Working for environmental quality and economic security"

November 14, 1975

P.O. Box 163
St. Maries, Idaho
83861

ST. JOE VALLEY ASSN. NEW LETTER

The Forest Service published their Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement, St. Joe River, August 22, 1975. Simultaneously this report was published in the Federal Register. The report is subject to a 90 day review period, after publication.

WE'VE SAID IT ALL BEFORE!!

Rather than ask our members and supporters for additional individual input, to be sent in for manipulation or burial within the Supervisors Office, in Coeur d'Alene, we are asking that your comments be sent directly to Assistant Secretary Robert Long (Agriculture Department) in Washington, D.C. A pre-addressed response sheet has been enclosed for your convenience.

It is URGENT that you submit your personal opinion to Mr. Long. This statement may be the same as submitted earlier or may include any new material you may have at hand. Make it "short and sweet and to the point." Remember our position is still NO CLASSIFICATION for any part of the St. Joe River. Your personal feelings of those of you who are, directly or indirectly, affected by this ACT are certainly in order.

THE ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION FINDS THE CURRENT PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE. In its present state it guarantees nothing more than the other proposals before it. It is our opinion that this proposal still results in Federal Control of the St. Joe River and its corridor either by direct or indirect means.

IT ONLY REQUIRES PUBLISHING, IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER, to PROVIDE AUTHORITY FOR MANAGEMENT, BY ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, ON FOREST SERVICE LAND. This means that after the 90 day review period, the Forest Service Land within the Management Corridor can be administered according to authority outlined in the Wild and Scenic River Act, WITH OUT AN ACT OF CONGRESS. This situation does not hold true on the private lands involved.

IT IS OUR OPINION that the St. Joe study has been conducted primarily by environmentalists for the ultimate benefit of recreationist-environmentalists, and other pseudo-conservationists, at the expense of the taxpayer and the economy of the area. We believe that the outcome of the study has been weighted heavily toward the environmental concerns, without adequate analysis of the economic development, as required by the "Principles and Standards" for Planning Water and Related Land Resources.

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REPLYS

IN A LETTER TO FOREST SUPERVISOR RALPH D. KIZER, September 23, 1975 the following question was asked: "Will the Federal and State agencies and Environmental groups be able to agree on a management plan that is conceivable for their combined purposes? Is it to the extent that the U.S. would reconsider their current Management Corridor and cause them to expand their recommended Management Corridor to the Original Proposal (1/2 mile with 32 acres per mile), with such recommendation being a part of their Final Environmental Draft Statement to the President and Congress?"

October 3, 1975, Mr. Kizer replied as follows: "It is conceivable that as a result of receiving information not previously considered, the proposal and the FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT COULD BE CHANGED. It will remain to be seen whether new information not previously considered is generated during this review period."

THEREFORE, AT THIS POINT IN TIME, WE HAVE NO ASSURANCE that is is not their ultimate intent to expand the corridor to their original proposal or even beyond if they were to utilize existing authority which allows a 1/2 mile corridor and 640 acres per mile. IF WE SOUND SUSPICIOUS, WE ARE!

WE ARE ASKING TO REQUEST AN EXTENSION OF TIME BEYOND THE 20th of November, input deadline because many interest people in the Valley were so late in receiving their copy of the Draft Environmental Statement. In any event it is important for the responses to be mailed AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT AS MANY AS POSSIBLE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. BY THE 22nd of NOVEMBER.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR 1975? These dues pay for supplies and stamps so that we may reach an evergrowing group of supporters. Many, many hours of VOLUNTEER LABOR go into each of these mailings by an unsung group of diligent behind the scenes workers!

Application form.
Please enroll the following as a member in good standing in the St. Joe Valley Association, Inc., P.O. Box 163, St. Maries, Idaho, 83861

NAME _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone No. _____

Annual Member ship Dues \$5. per member. Contributions gratefully accepted.

November 19, 1975

Mr. Ralph D. Kizer
Forest Supervisor
U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Post Office Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Dear Mr. Kizer:

We have received the Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe River. Our 2100 members and affiliates continue to support the St. Joe Valley Association's stand against any classification of the St. Joe under the provisions of PL 90-542, the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

We further support the association in its wishes to preclude classification of the river and to develop all potential for wise multiple-use management of the river area and economic stability of the river communities. We believe management alternatives should retain the greatest degree of flexibility possible, and should be within the purview of local planners on the basis of needs. We continue to believe that the best environmental planning can be accomplished by leaving options open, and that local planning and decisionmaking will give the best results in the long run.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely yours,


ROBERTA FULLERTON
President



DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

NORTHWEST LUMBER DIVISION
P. O. BOX 1119
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814
208-664-3108

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USFS-Ralph Kizer/F. Favor
St. Joe River Plan

November 19, 1975

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U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Ralph Kizer
Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
P. O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Re: St. Joe River Plan


Dear Sir:

Diamond International has several hundred areas of fee land that would be directly effected by this proposal, and is dependent on timber from other owners, both public and private that are included in the plan. We have actively participated in the study beginning with the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee in October, 1970. We have followed the reports and meetings held in conjunction with this study. We gave oral testimony at the August 19, 1974, hearing in Coeur d'Alene.

We have reviewed the "Study Report and Draft Environmental Statement for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Proposal", sent to us on September 8, 1975. We disagree with your recommendations for management of the river system. We are opposed to any classification of the St. Joe River system. We agree that special management policies are desirable on the upper reaches, above the Spruce Tree Campground, of the river. However, since this land is totally within the National Forest, this can be accomplished without special designation for the river. We further believe that to designate this section as "Wild River Area" unnecessarily restricts the Forest Service management options in regard to catastrophic fire or insect epidemic. We are also opposed to the classification of the Avery to Red Ives section as "Recreational". This area is highly productive timberland and relatively well developed, the management prescription for this area would primarily be for recreation, at the expense of timber production. This area would better serve the public by retaining it under a multiply-use management program.

The cost to the taxpayer of \$1,680,000 to administer the 22,000 acres of land under this proposal is excessive. These funds, if available, could be better spent to improve management, forest wide. We have not seen anything in the latest statement or previous hearings and testimony that would indicate that these lands could be better managed under this classification (Wild and Scenic) then if they were more intensively managed under thier current status.

Sincerely,


Frank J. Favor
Timber & Lands Manager

This draft environmental statement was sent to the following agencies and groups.

Federal

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Department of Agriculture
 Agricultural Research Service
 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
 Soil Conservation Service
Department of Army
 Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency - Region X
Federal Power Commission
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior
 Bonneville Power Administration
 Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Bureau of Mines
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 National Park Service
 Office of Energy Conservation
 U.S. Geological Survey
Pacific Northwest River Basin's Commission
Department of Transportation
 Coast Guard
 Federal Highway Administration
Water Resources Council

State

Idaho Attorney General
Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Department of Transportation
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Fish and Game Department
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Idaho State Historical Office
Idaho Water Resources Research Institute

Local

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council
Panhandle Planning and Development Council

Elected Officials

Benewah, Kootenai and Shoshone County
 Commissioners
Governor Cecil D. Andrus
Idaho Congressional Delegation
Idaho Federal Congressional Delegation
Mayor of St. Maries - Everett Anderson

Other Sources

The Draft Environmental Statement was sent to approximately 600 agencies, groups and interested individuals.



